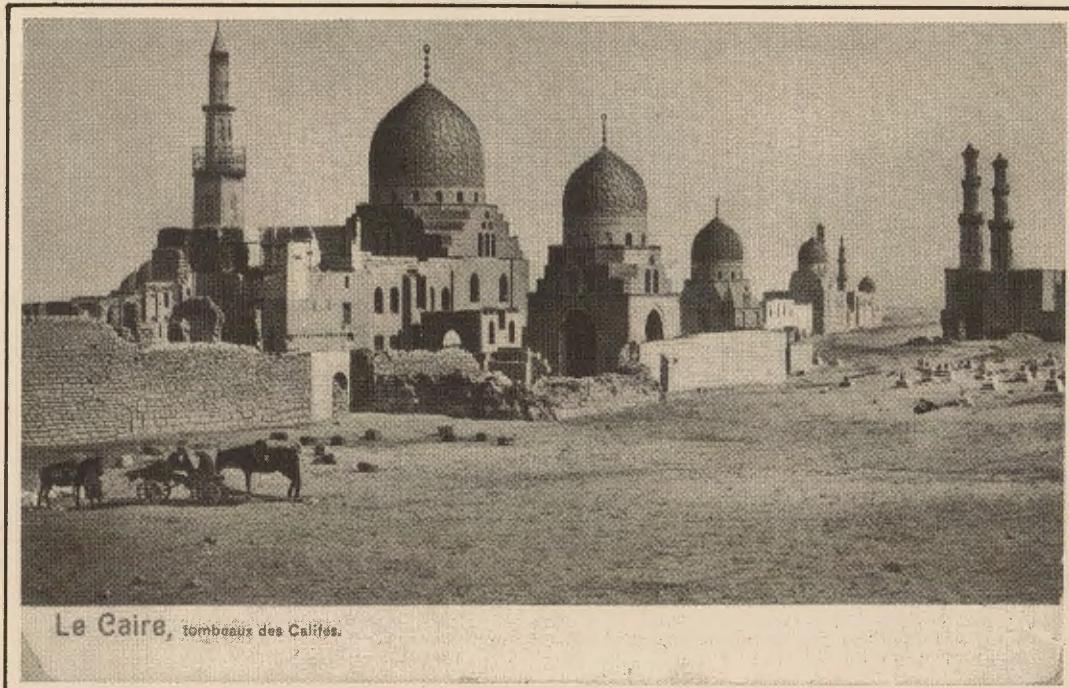


# Newsletter

OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT



Le Caire, tombeaux des Califes.

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# Newsletter

OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT



Number 152

## CONTENTS

The Transfer of Landed Property in Upper Egypt in the Ptolemaic Period by J. G. Manning	1
The Location of the Labyrinth by Jesse E. Lasken	3
New Computer Facility in Cairo	5
The Egyptian Press	6

Cover Illustration: Postcard reproduction, "Le Caire, tombeaux des Califes" (Cairo, Tombs of the Caliphs), ca. 1900.  
Marked on the verso, "Au Cartosport Max H. Rudemann, Le Caire, 255."

## THE TRANSFER OF LANDED PROPERTY IN UPPER EGYPT IN THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD

COLLEGE DE FRANCE  
Cabinet d'Egyptologie

Inventaire B ... 10.495... .

J. G. MANNING

Editor's Note: Joseph Manning was an ARCE Fellow during 1989-90. He is working on his doctorate at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago.

As a Demotic papyrologist specializing in the legal and social aspects of Ptolemaic Egypt, the ARCE fellowship, funded by the U.S. Information Agency, provided an opportunity both to work with the Demotic collection in the Egyptian Museum and to explore the Egyptian countryside and the many ancient sites which I had never seen. It is often the case with non-literary Demotic papyri that the terminology used (in my case the terminology of land and irrigation) is often too general or ambiguous for precise translation. If one inspects particular sites, however, a special feature of its geography or hydrography might aid the lexicographer in his search for a more exact translation. So it was indeed a luxury to have the time and ability to travel throughout Egypt at the same time that I was working on the papyri.

The subject of my dissertation is the transfer of the landed property ("transfer" being used in the general sense to include not only normal sales, but fictive sales to secure short-term debt, inheritance and the confiscation of property by the government because of non-payment of taxes or dereliction of cultivation) in Upper Egypt during the

Ptolemaic period (331-30 B.C.). These two foci were chosen 1) to draw distinction between the administration of land in the Nile Valley, which to a certain extent is influenced by long-standing local traditions, and the Fayum. Theories of the land tenure system in Ptolemaic Egypt and its relationship to the "command" economy have been largely based on two archives from the Fayum, the Tebtunis Papyri and the Zenon Archives, both mainly written in the Greek language. But since the Fayum was vigorously reclaimed by Ptolemy II and III, in part because it was easier to create new land by draining swamps and extending the irrigation network rather than usurping traditionally held temple estate land, and large numbers of Greek soldiers were given land there in return for military service (despite the fact that many were absentee landlords), the region as a whole came under more direct control of the government. It is likely, then, that the situation reflected in the texts coming from the region was not the norm -- the population in the Nile Valley was still overwhelmingly Egyptian, and the land there came under the authority of temple administrations. Thus one can make a strong case that the land tenure system in Upper Egypt operated within traditional, pharaonic modes. The

revolts in Upper Egypt throughout the Ptolemaic period are additional evidence that the Ptolemaic government did not have unchallenged authority in the South.

My research has primarily focused on a group of texts from Edfu known as the Hauswaldt Papyri<sup>1</sup>. The texts range in date from 265-208 B.C. and are known conventionally as the "Archives of Pabous"<sup>2</sup>. The importance of the documents as a group comes from the fact that the majority of the completely preserved texts (11 out of 19) involve the transfer of landed property jointly in the divine estate (htp-ntr) of Horus of Edfu and the land of the Pharaoh (3h pr c3) by men called "Herdsmen, Servant of Horus of Edfu (c3 b3k hr bht)<sup>3</sup>. Since the majority of extant private Demotic documents involve priests of varying levels of importance, the Hauswaldt texts are ostensibly unique in relating affairs of what would appear to be lower level non-elite" (i.e. non-priestly titled) Egyptians. While a complete family stemma is impossible to construct due to the reoccurrence of common personal names, it could be the case that an extended family is involved and that perhaps this group of herdsmen and their families were roughly organized in a professional association, as in other trade guilds during the Ptolemaic period.

A certain Pa-b (ht) son of Pa-rhw occurs as purchaser of land in seven of the papyri, and once as a seller and in at least several of the cases the plots were adjoining. It seems certain then that some kind of consolidation is taking place (for "investment"? to consolidate a family plot?). The papyri also give important data on geography and land and irrigation terminology in the Edfu nome and provide the scholar with important insights into the forms of Egyptian legal documents, marriage practices and economic history of southern Upper Egypt during the Ptolemaic period. I have set out to prepare an updated textual commentary of the texts because numerous analytic works on Ptolemaic economic and social history have appeared since the publication of Spielberg's edition.

After having set these texts into their historic and socio-economic context, I have endeavored to study the remaining land transfer texts written in Demotic from Upper Egypt in order to determine regional variation and similarities and to try to develop a model for Upper Egypt in contradistinction to the Fayum.

This was my general framework as I set out for Cairo in late August, 1989. I planned to continue work on Demotic papyri in general, to see what texts I was able to in the Egyptian Museum, to obtain some direct knowledge of the collection as a whole, and to inspect sites that I had not yet seen. I was able to travel widely in Egypt. I went up to Alexandria to inspect the once great capital of Ptolemaic Egypt, visiting the tombs of Kom al-Shuqafa, the amphitheater, Pompey's Pillar, and the Greco-Roman Museum. The Fayum was an important center of Greek culture and agricultural experimentation and exploitation as a result of which thousands of Greek papyri (both documentary and literary texts such as Homer) have been found in excavations throughout the region. It was

imperative to visit the Fayum so it would be possible to compare it with the Nile Valley in terms of physical geography and archaeology. I visited Hawara, the probable site of Herodotus' "Labyrinth" and also the provence of the so-called "Fayum portraits" of the Roman period, and a famous collection of Demotic papyri. I went on a memorable trip to Tebtunis with a group of papyrologists attending the Congress of Papyrology, and to Karanis, a Roman-period city and perhaps one of the best preserved in the ancient world. Accompanied by Olaf Kaper of the Netherlands Institute I also traveled through Middle Egypt, visiting Akoris, Deir el-Bersha, Tuna el-Gebel, Amarna (including the royal tomb), Beni Hasan among other sites. Living in Cairo meant that it was easy to take short day trips to the sites around Cairo on a regular basis, so I became quite familiar with the Wadi Natrun, Meidum, and of course Memphis, Saqqara and Giza. Through the kindness of Peter Dorman I was able to spend Christmas week at Chicago House in Luxor and explored the West Bank's extensive monuments.

In addition to inspecting pharaonic sites, it was important for me to become thoroughly familiar with the Greco-Roman period temple sites in Upper Egypt, which played such an important role as the focal point for

Greco-Egyptian interaction and served as the bastion of Egyptian learning and culture. Their strategic location and traditionally held tracts of donated land made them very powerful, and their interlocking allegiances by cult and landholding afforded the Ptolemies no choice but to appease them. The temple of Horus of Edfu, always an important cult center, controlled considerable landed property in southern Egypt during the Ptolemaic period. It is interesting to note that although the land was (re?)donated to the temples in the fourth century, the temple was at least continuing to claim all of the land in the late Ptolemaic period, and thus one can plainly see the role of historical continuity and legitimacy which would not have been as strong an issue in the Fayum. It was very important indeed to study the temple and the relationship to its hinterland and town site to better understand the Hauswaldt papyri.

The ARCE fellowship enabled me to attend the 19th International Congress of Papyrology held in Ain Shams University in early September. Even though the staff of the Egyptian Museum were extraordinarily busy with special exhibitions and the day-to-day operations of the Museum, I was able through good offices to inspect some unpublished fragments of texts from Edfu which I had previously thought were part of the Hauswaldt archive but which can now be determined to be of much earlier date. And of course I spent many hours exploring the vast collection and at least attempting to become familiar with the collection as a whole.

The ARCE fellowship allowed me to continue writing my dissertation, afforded me the opportunity of discussing it with many colleagues and, in conclusion, provided me with the framework, and general context, which will give both meaning and scope to the papyri and the historical study which I have undertaken. To know the

Egyptian countryside well must be a desideratum of every papyrologist, and I am very grateful to ARCE and its excellent staff for having provided it for me at an early stage in my career. I was honored to give two lectures during my stay, one at ARCE, the other at the Netherlands Institute in Zamalek. I would like to expressly thank Dr. Gert Borg and Olaf Kaper of that institute for allowing me access to their library and their Apple Macintosh during the tenure of my fellowship. I would like to thank most heartily Robert Betts, Cairo Director of ARCE, Amira, Albert, and all the staff at the office who offered countless small kindnesses to me to make living in Cairo, and being an ARCE fellow such a pleasure, and such an honor.

## NOTES

1. Published originally by Wilhelm Spielberg, *Die Demotischen Papyri Hauswaldt, Verträge der ersten Hälfte der Ptolemaerzeit (Ptolemaios II-IV) aus Apollinopolis (Edfu)*. (Leipzig, 1913).
2. The personal name is now read Pa-b(ht) rather than Pa-bw and means "He of the Behedite" i.e. Horus of Edfu.
3. The approximate location of the land in question, the southern end of the Edfu nome, just before the constriction of cultivation at Gebel el-Silsila, may be determined with the aid of the Edfu donation text, a list of donations of land to the temple estate of Horus of Edfu inscribed on the outer face of the eastern retaining wall. See further D. Meeks, *La grand Texte du Donations au Horus à Edfou* (Cairo, 1972).

## THE LOCATION OF THE LABYRINTH

JESSE E. LASKEN

**Editor's Note:** The author is an attorney with the National Science Foundation, and is particularly interested in Old Testament history. He has recently challenged the conventional Egyptian chronology in a brief article in the May 1990 issue of *Discussions in Egyptology*.

The Labyrinth was perhaps perhaps the most impressive of Egypt's many wonders to travelers and historians in late antiquity. Naturally, modern Egyptologists had a keen interest in locating its remains. And for about a century, it has been widely accepted that these were identified at Hawara by Flinders Petrie. I wish to suggest that while Petrie's claim was reasonable in light of archaeological discoveries in Egypt through the first two decades of the present century, subsequent discoveries compel reconsideration of Petrie's claim.

The identification of Hawara as the Labyrinth location was advanced prior to the excavation and exposure of the complex surrounding the Step Pyramid<sup>1</sup>.

It rests on statements in certain epitomes of Manetho that the Labyrinth was built by a 12th Dynasty king and on geographical information provided by Strabo and Herodotus. And statements by Strabo (17.1.37) and Diodorus (1.66.3) that an Imandes or Mandes was buried at the Labyrinth are taken as references to Ammenemes of the 12th Dynasty. However, there is no basis from the ruins at Hawara, which consisted only of the foundation beds and a mass of limestone and granite chips, to conclude that what was originally standing there corresponded to the Labyrinth described by Herodotus and Strabo. Indeed, some Egyptologists use the discrepancies between the remains at Hawara and the description of Herodotus as reason to disparage Herodotus.<sup>2</sup>

Saqqara, of course, is not far removed from Hawara. While the geographical information that can be gleaned from Herodotus and Strabo is consistent with the Hawara location, Herodotus is far from specific on the geography and Strabo is open to uncertainties. Neither precludes the identification of Saqqara as the location of the Labyrinth. Moreover, if Strabo and Herodotus were describing the site at Hawara, they would almost certainly have also mentioned the equally spectacular Step Pyramid area, which would have been on their routes. It is certainly unlikely it would have been in ruins before their time. After all, one of the wall scribbling at the Step Pyramid complex refers to Neco<sup>3</sup>, who ruled only about a century and a half before Herodotus. Moreover, the Serapeum and other burials at Saqqara demonstrate that the general area was in active use through Ptolemaic times. So which site were Herodotus and Strabo actually addressing?

Herodotus attributed the Labyrinth to a group of regional kings in a ca. 700 B.C. time frame. He wrote:

To bind themselves yet more closely together, it seemed good to them to leave a common monument. In pursuance of this resolution they made the Labyrinth which lies a little above Lake Moeris, in the neighborhood of the place called the City of Crocodiles. I visited this place, and found it to surpass description, for if all the walls and great works of the Greeks could be put together in one, they would not equal, either for labor or expense, this Labyrinth; and yet the temple of Ephesus is a building worthy of note, and so is the temple of Samos. The Pyramids likewise surpass description, and are severally equal to a number of the greatest works of the Greeks, but the Labyrinth surpasses the pyramids. It has twelve courts, all of them roofed, with gates exactly opposite one another, six looking to the north, and six to the south. A single wall surrounds the entire building. There are two different sorts of chambers throughout -- half under ground, half above ground, the latter built upon the former; the whole number of these chambers is three thousand, fifteen hundred of each kind. The upper chambers I myself passed through and saw, and what I say concerning them is from my own observation; of the underground chambers I can only speak from report; for the keepers of the building could not be got to show them, since they contained, as they said, the sepulchers of the kings who built the Labyrinth, and also those of the sacred crocodiles. Thus it is from hearsay only that I can speak of the lower chambers. The upper chambers, however, I

saw with my own eyes, and found them to excel all other human productions; for the passages through the houses, and the varied windings of the paths across the courts, excited in me infinite admiration, as I passed from the courts into chambers, and from chambers into colonnades, and from the colonnades into fresh houses, and again from these into courts unseen before. The roof was throughout of stone, like the walls; and the wall were carved all over with figures; every court was surrounded with a colonnade, which was built of white stones, exquisitely fitted together. At the corner of the Labyrinth stands a pyramid, forty fathoms high, with large figures engraved on it; which is entered by a subterranean passage.<sup>4</sup>

Strabo, some four hundred years after Herodotus, provided a similar description:

In addition to the things mentioned, this Nome has the Labyrinth, which is a work comparable to the pyramids, and near nmit, the tomb of the king who built the Labyrinth. Near the first entrance to the canal, and on proceeding thence about thirty or forty stadia, one comes to a flat, trapezium-shaped palace, which has a village, and also a great palace composed of many palaces -- as many in number as there were Nomes in earlier times; for this is the number of courts, surrounded by colonnades, continuous with one another, all in a single row and along one wall, the structure being as it were a long wall with courts in front of it; and the roads leading to them are exactly opposite the wall. In front of the entrances are crypts, as it were, which are long and numerous and have winding passages communicating with one another, so that no stranger can find his way either into any court or out of it without a guide. But the marvelous thing is that the roof of each of the chambers consists of a single stone, and that the breadths of the crypts are likewise roofed with single slabs of surpassing size, with no intermixture anywhere of timber or any other material. And, on ascending to the roof, which is at no great height, inasmuch as the Labyrinth has only one story, one can see a plain of stone, consisting of stones of that great size; and thence, descending out into the courts again, one can see that they lie in a row and are each supported by twenty-seven monolithic pillars; and their walls, also, are composed of stones that are no smaller in size. At the end of this building, which occupies more than a stadium, is the tomb, a quadrangular pyramid, which has sides about four plethra in width and a height equal thereto. Imandes is the name of the man buried there. It is said that this number of courts was built because it was the custom for all the nomes to assemble there in accordance with their rank, for the sake of sacrifice and of offering gifts to the gods and of administering justice in matters of great importance. And each of the Nomes was conducted to the court appointed to it.<sup>5</sup>

Modern descriptions of the Step Pyramid complex are virtually identical to the Labyrinth descriptions of Herodotus and Strabo both in physical details and in the tone of the awe that these complexes inspire. For example, unconsciously echoing the opening of the description given by Herodotus, Alan Gardiner says of the Step Pyramid complex:

Egypt has no more remarkable spectacle to offer than the comparatively recently excavated and restored com-

plex of buildings of which that earliest of the pyramids forms the center.<sup>6</sup>

Similarly, Fakhry characterizes the cemetery at Saqqara as "one of the most important sites in Egypt, with its tombs of unrivaled beauty, its temples, and the Serapeum." But he continues, "All these, however, are eclipsed by the Step Pyramid and its subsidiary monuments."<sup>7</sup>

Figure 1 depicting the layout of the Step Pyramid complex is taken from a modern guidebook.<sup>8</sup> It shows uncanny similarities with the descriptions provided by Herodotus and Strabo. Speaking of the colonnade along the south wall of the complex the author of the guidebook states, "There are forty columns in the colonnade, thought to represent the nomes or provinces which numbered around forty at the time. Originally, the colonnade was roofed in, and a roof over the shorter end columns would have formed a long T-shaped gallery."<sup>9</sup> Also "Steps lead up the south wall of the Zoser complex to the warren of tombs and other funerary monuments outside the wall."<sup>10</sup> The great plain of stone described by Strabo would appear to be the area 5 in Figure 1, which is described as a "spacious Great Court." Many other parallels could be noted, including the perimeter wall and the exclusive use of stone in the complex, often in imitation of organic materials.

The crypts described by Strabo seem to be placed by him outside of the Labyrinth. This is entirely consistent with the fact that the Step Pyramid complex, as reflected in the quotation above from Fakhry, was essentially located within a great cemetery area.

As regards the references to Imandes or Mandes that are treated as referring to the 12th Dynasty king Ammenemes, the equation of a late Greek transliteration of an Egyptian name with any specific Egyptian name is highly speculative. Assuming that Ammenemes even represents a reasonable approximation of how the Egyptian name was actually pronounced, one can hardly be certain that it would have been rendered Mandes or Imandes (two variants to begin with) by a late Greek author. Nor is it obvious why the "d" sound entered the Greek transliteration, since the Egyptian name lacked this sound or any other sound close to it.

Moreover, since modern Egyptologists tend to discount much of what the Greek writers had to say about Egypt, one cannot be over confident that either Strabo or Diodorus had accurate knowledge regarding the individual entombed at the Labyrinth's pyramid. Along the same lines, there are, of course, numerous inconsistencies within and among the various epitomes of Manetho and between various statements in the more accepted versions and the modern chronology. So his statements as recorded in the epitomes centuries later are far from definitive. Moreover, of course, the epitomes of Manetho do not say that Ammenemes was buried in the Labyrinth. The Eusebius and Africanus epitomes indicate that it was built "as his own tomb" by a 12th Dynasty king called Lachares, Lamares, or Lamaris.<sup>11</sup>

Given the obvious uncertainty in equating the Greek Mandes or Imandes with any Egyptian name, I suggest that it is at least as plausible to speculate that these names might represent Imhotep or one of the numerous variants of that name.<sup>12</sup> Imhotep, of course, is thought to have been the architect of the Step Pyramid complex.<sup>13</sup> I recognize, of course, that Imhotep has been rendered as Imuthes, but that does not preclude the possibility of other ancient transliterations. We ought not to lose sight of the fact that various late sources are often centuries apart and from disparate geographical locations. At any one time there were certainly numerous dialects of both Greek and Egyptian, and such differences are compounded by temporal differences.

In short, the use of Manetho and supposedly related statements by Strabo and Diodorus about Imandes or Mandes to bolster the identification of Hawara as the Labyrinth site is basically speculation that must give way to the physical evidence. I believe I have demonstrated enough regarding the physical similarities between the literary accounts of the Labyrinth and the Step Pyramid complex to require serious reconsideration by Egyptologists of their current acceptance of Petrie's identification of the Labyrinth.

## NOTES

1. The Step Pyramid complex was excavated in the 1920s by Firth, whereas the Hawara site was identified as the Labyrinth no later than 1912 by Petrie in *The Labyrinth, Geizeh and Mazghuneh* (The British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1912), chap. 10, 28-35. Indeed, based on earlier investigations of this site by Petrie in 1886, he and others associated the Hawara site with the Labyrinth before the 1911 excavations. See, e.g., J. Breasted, *A History of Egypt*, 2nd ed. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909), 200.
2. See, e.g., O. K. Armayor, "Did Herodotus Ever Go to Egypt," *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*, 15 (1978), 59-73.
3. C. M. Firth and J. E. Quibell, *The Step Pyramid* (2 vols., Cairo, 1935-1936), I:77-85.
4. Herodotus 2.148. Translation is by G. Rawlinson in *The History of Herodotus* (New York: Tudor Publishing, 1934).
5. Strabo, *Geography* 17.1.37; Translation is by H. L. Jones in *The Geography of Strabo* (Loeb Classical Library Series, 1932), 7:103-107.
6. A. Gardiner, *Egypt of the Pharaohs* (London: Oxford University Press, 1961), 72.
7. A. Fakhry, *The Pyramids* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961), 20.
8. From J. A. West, *The Traveler's Key to Ancient Egypt* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), 154. Reprinted by permission of Alfred A. Knopf Inc. Original caption omitted.
9. West, *Traveler's Key*, 155.
10. West, *ibid.*, 162.
11. W. G. Waddell (trans.), *Manetho* (Loeb Classical Library Series, 1940), 70-73.
12. Hurry, for example, lists over thirty variants that have been used by Egyptologists. J. Hurry, *Imhotep*, 2nd and rev. ed. (Oxford University Press, 1928), 190-192.
13. I. E. S. Edwards, *The Pyramids of Egypt*, rev. ed. (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1961), 53.

## NEW COMPUTER CENTER IN CAIRO

Thanks to a grant from the Ford Foundation, there is now an ARCE Computer Center in Cairo. The Center was brought into being for the purpose of teaching Egyptian university instructors in social science and humanities computer programs. The program will also be available to any ARCE and Fulbright scholars in Egypt who wishes to learn a new computer word processing, database or spreadsheet program.

The facility has six new computers, five of which are for training. All the computers are equipped with Microsoft Arabic programs. The training programs are flexible, and can be tailored to individual needs. The computers are IBM clones, but the staff is also able to work with Apples and Macintosh systems.

Tony Saleh is the head of the Computer Center. He is assisted by Usama Nakhla, Training Assistant, and Nagwa Wahbi, secretary. Tony is also available for consultation, should you have a particular problem with your program or with your computer needs.

The training program is to run an initial two-year period.

ARCE has also been given a new 386 model computer, which has enough power and memory to catalog the ARCE Library, and a new laser wide-carriage printer.

For further information about the programs available, contact the Cairo Office.

## FROM THE NEWSLETTER

**Editor's note:** For the last twenty-five years the Cairo office of ARCE has been the second floor, flat 16 at 2 Midan Kasr el Doubara, but this was not always the case....

"The Center has been lent a small office in the Library of the United States Offices of Information and Educational Exchange. While this can be viewed only as a temporary expedient until the Center has sufficient funds to provide itself with suitable quarters we are properly grateful for the hospitality offered to us which gives us for the present an address at 6 Sharia Sheik Barakat, Garden City, Cairo."

April, 1951

"The Center's new address in Cairo is: American Research Center in Egypt, Tagher Building, 1 Sharia el Shams, Garden City, Cairo."

June, 1951

"The new office of the Center is located in the Isis Building, Sharia el Walda, Garden City. The house lies opposite the American Embassy, and the entrance is on Sharia Lazoghli, opposite the north wall of the British Embassy's garden. The office is on the 5th floor, apt. no. 32; the telephone number is Cairo 27076. The building lies within easy walking distance of the French Institute, the Institut d'Egypte, the Museum, and the Semiramis Hotel. The Fulbright Office is on the same block around the corner..."

Nov. 1954

"The address of the Center's new office, just received, is: Apartment 4, 23 Sharia Hassan Pascha Sabry, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt, U.A.R., Telephone: 808038."

Oct. 1960

"The Center occupies offices at 9, Sharia Brazil (ex Hassan Sabry) in Zamalek. While these premises have been hitherto adequate, it is generally agreed that with its expanded operations the Center should move to a more central location. It is hoped that suitable quarters will shortly be found at the northern end of Garden City..."

Dec. 1963

"The Center is now located on the sixth floor of 2 Midan Kasr el Dubbara (apt. 37) in one of the best buildings of Cairo. The name of the building is El Shams, that is, "The Sun"...We are a few steps from the Embassy of the United States of America, from the great hotels of the city...and above all we are only a few minutes distant from the offices of the Antiquities Service, the Egyptian Museum, and the Documentation Center, with which we are in constant touch..."

"In a few days, we shall have a new doorplate on which the names of the Center will appear in English and Arabic, with the colors of the flags of the United States and the United Arab Republic harmoniously intertwined, as a living symbol of the collaboration and friendship of the two nations...."

Attiya Habachi, March 1964

## FROM THE EGYPTIAN PRESS

**Editor's note:** The following articles, quoted in their entirety, appeared in *The Egyptian Gazette* this winter:

### "Cache of Sarcophagi Found near Saqqara"

"French archeologists broke into a hidden room in an ancient tomb deep in the Egyptian desert and discovered a 'perfect' cache of golden sarcophagi, alabaster statues and priceless trinkets close to 3,400 years old. The mummies, however, were missing.

"The room containing the nine wooden and gold sarcophagi was found in the tomb of a high official of Upper Egypt called Abraya near the Step Pyramid of Saqqara, about 30 miles southwest of Cairo, the semi-official *Al-Ahram* newspaper said.

"The tomb is commonly known as the cat's tomb because dozens of mummified cats were found at its entrance when the burial site was discovered by modern archeologists a decade ago.

"Archeologists said that two of the newly discovered sarcophagi belonged to Abraya's wife Tamrit and son Huwi. The family lived between 1417 and 1362 BC under the Great Pharaoh Akhenaten when Ancient Egypt was at the Height of its glory."

November 23, 1990

### "3 Japanese Offers to Fund World Antiquities Museum"

"Officials from three major Japanese companies submitted their offers to finance the establishment of the World Antiquities Museum to be built on the Pyramids Plateau.

"The officials represent Japanese investment and contracting companies discussed with the Minister of Culture Farouk Hosni different offers for financing the 250 million dollar museum.

"Mr. Hosni said that there is some sort of competition between the three companies to obtain the honour of building the museum, noting that the ministry has received an offer from one of these companies to build a museum for Tutankhamun antiquities through a nonrefundable grant.

"Mr. Hosni set December 14 as a deadline for each company to submit its offer with complete details including the repayment time. These offers will be submitted to the Permanent Committee for Egyptian Antiquities and the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation (EAO) to take the final decision.

"The Minister added that the ministry is holding contracts with the survey authority to get all the maps of the proposed location for the museum on 80 feddans on Cairo-Alexandria desert road, as a step for making a decision on expropriating these lands for the EAO interest.

"The project, he added, will be submitted in an international tender to select the winning blueprint of the museum following the example of the Alexandria Library project.

"The museum, to comprise Pharaonic, Islamic and Coptic antiquities, will be the biggest scientific center and institute for studying and overhauling antique items worldwide."

November 29, 1990

### "King Tut's Tomb Closed to Public"

"The tomb of King Tut will be closed to the public till the end of July 1991, said Dr. Sayed Tawfik, the Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. During that time some highly delicate restoration work will be carried out and a special process will be used to get rid of bacteria and parasites that have appeared on its inscriptions.

"Dr. Tawfik noted that the authority is currently discussing the possibility of installing a glass wall to block entry to the main burial chamber in order to keep proper temperature and humidity levels inside the tomb."

November 30, 1990

### "139<sup>th</sup> Bid to Dig for Alexander the Great Gets off the Ground"

"The 139<sup>th</sup> attempt to find Alexander the Great has gotten off to a shaky start and many fear it will end like the previous 138 attempts -- futile.

"An Islamic history professor, Mohammed Abdulaziz, says he has two eyewitnesses who have seen Alexander's burial place in a cavern deep under the Prophet Daniel Mosque in the historic Mediterranean city founded by the Macedonian king.

"However, a professor of Greek history has dismissed the claim, saying he personally has explored under the mosque and found nothing more enticing than some water tanks dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

"The dispute has caused something of a flap among Alexandria residents and the international archaeological community. But it is only the latest controversy in an escalating campaign to find the final resting place of Alexander, which is in turn part of a larger campaign to restore Alexandria to its former glory and increase tourism potential to boot.

"Now the Department of Antiquities must decide whether to grant Abdulaziz's request to probe under the mosque, the 139<sup>th</sup> proposal to search for Alexander the Great it has dealt with in recent times, according to Egyptian media reports.

"I am not going to tear down the mosque or the shrine,' Abdulaziz said recently in answer to critics who fear he will disturb the Islamic holy site. 'I don't mean to search by digging and destroying and scratching. But I am sure the tomb of Alexander the Great exists.'

"The Macedonian king, whose empire stretched from Greece to modern day India to Egypt, died in 323 B.C. at age 33 in Babylon and was by historic accounts, buried in a royal cemetery in Alexandria, the city on the Egyptian Mediterranean he had founded a decade earlier.

"Under the Ptolemies, who built the Great Alexandria Library, Alexandria flourished as the literary and scientific center of the Hellenistic world and, under the Romans, it became a center of commerce.

"But archeologists say that over the centuries of invasions, fires and reconstruction, the exact location of Alexander's tomb became lost to history. Now archeologists dispute the exact size of the original city and the location of the royal district where Alexander was said to have been buried.

"The confusion has bred a small army of explorers, professionals and amateurs of all nationalities and Alexandrians from all walks of life, who have poked and dug in an as-yet-unsuccessful bid to find Alexander's mortal remains.

"Alexander the Great is famous throughout the world so the tourism and news potential of the discovery of his tomb would be considerable,' one magazine said in explaining the vigorous search.

"Egypt has been attempting to restore Alexandria to some of its former glory, planning a new Alexandria library and promoting the city as a tourism center.

"But so far the search for Alexander has brought more embarrassment than glory. A taxi driver armed with maps almost convinced authorities that the king was located under one of the city's most prominent office buildings.

"Others believe he is buried under the Al Ramla metro station and still others think he is interred somewhere in the old Roman cemetery that still exists.

"Abdulaziz, a professor of Islamic history of Alexandria University, said he has approached the search with a new angle, studying the early Islamic period between 600 and 1000 A.D. When the tomb disappeared from memory, his research has led him to the prophet Daniel Mosque, which he says is located on the site of a crossroads of two ancient Alexandrian thoroughfares.

"Fawzi Al Fakharani, a professor of Greek history at the same university, says he believes Alexander is in the Roman cemetery and not under the Islamic mosque.

"We have done excavations beneath the Prophet Daniel Mosque but we have found no tunnels leading to tombs,' he said. 'On the contrary, we just found some water tanks.'

December 15, 1990

### "Windswept Egyptian Plain Could be Man's Ancestors"

"A scientist scouring a dry, windswept Egyptian plain has been unearthing the fossils of primates he believes could be early ancestors of man.

"The fossils build a rough 30 million-year old picture of tree-dwelling quadrupeds that probably lived in polyga-

## EAO PERSONNEL UPDATE

Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim Bakr was appointed chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in February.

In February, the EAO personnel were as follows:

Eng. Joseph Zakr Tawadros, General Director of the Nubian Antiquities Salvage Fund

Dr. Aly Hassan, General Director of the Technical Secretariat for Upper Egypt

Mr. Hussein Bulbul, General Director and Rapporteur of the Permanent Committee for the Islamic and Coptic Antiquities

Mrs. Nehmet Abd el-Kawy, General Director of Planning and Follow-Up

Dr. Fahmy Abd el-Alim, General Director of the Islamic and Coptic Antiquities Sector

Mrs. Camilia el-Mansoury, General Director of the Foreign Cultural Relations the Technical Bureau and Permits

Mr. Abd el-Moez And el-Badii: (a) General Director of the President's Office; (b) Public Relations; (c) Secretary General of the Board of Directors; (d) Director General of the Region Museums

Dr. Zahi Hawass, General Director for Giza and Saqqara Antiquities

Other appointments, announced in al-Ahram in April, 1991, are as follows:

Dr. Ali al-Kholi, General Director, Egyptian Museum Library

Kamal Fahmy, General Director, Antiquities of the Delta Region

Motawaa Balboush, General Director, Antiquities of Upper Egypt

Salah Radwan, General Director, Documentation and Recording of Antiquities

Ahmad Musa, General Director, Antiquities, Cairo

Faisal Ashmawi, Director for the Documentation and Recording of Antiquities in the Middle Delta Region

Abd al-Aziz al-Shinawi, Director, Antiquities, Matruh

### "They Were not Alien Race or Extra-terrestrials"

"The excavation of the residential village of the builders of the Pyramids disproves the claims that they were either extra-terrestrials or an alien race. The carvings deciphered represent the names of the workers and their chiefs.

"Dr. Zahi Hawas, the director of the Giza Antiquities Area, says that several studies have shown that the village is located further down the Pyramids plateau southeast of the Sphinx. Excavations in that area have unearthed skeletons, earthen ware, animal remains, and stonework made of flint and diorite. A close study of the discoveries and the design of the neighbouring cemeteries show that they belong to the dynasty of the pyramid builders. Dr. Zahi Hawas says, 'We'll be able to tell how many workers participated in building the Pyramids from the number of the houses and chambers unearthed and the kind of food they consumed.'

"Herodotus estimated that the labourers numbered 100,000 but his estimate has yet to be proved by the new findings. Among the discoveries are the village where the artists practiced their skills and the village where the farmers tilled the fields. One kilometer away from the village is the wall - 5m high and 2m thick - through which runs a tunnel which the workers crossed to work every morning. Excavations have also uncovered the most awesome tombs ever, unparalleled by any from the Old Kingdom. They clearly were the tombs of the overseers. Among things found in them are the names of the departed, a yard where the sacrifices were made on behalf of the departed, pseudo-entrances, and altars where oxen meat was spread out believed to drive away Set, the goddes of evil. Attached to every big tomb are several small ones belonging to the men who laboured under the particular overseer. These tombs are built of unbaked clay, with vaulted ceilings and sham doors for offerings. In the tombs are found portraits of the workers, and some religious tokens, like broken pots.

"In Ancient Egypt, it was the custom to break the pots used to sip wine in festivities and bury them with the deceased. These earthen pots go back to the fourth dynasty, i.e. the Pyramids period."

January 24, 1991

### Turmoil Casts Shadow over Tourist Sites

"Tourist Terrence Robinson had checked his *Collins Guide to Egypt* for the opening hours of the usually-crowded Egyptian Museum of Antiquities twice in bewilderment before a passerby informed him that the museum was closed Saturday for security reasons.

"Egypt shut its museums and restricted its most famous tourist sites, including the Great Pyramids of Giza and Upper Egypt's Temples of Luxor, in an unusual security measure to guard against possible terrorist attacks by Iraqi inspired agents.

mous groups, according to Elwyn Simons of Duke University in the United States.

"He said the rolling desert north of Fayoum Oasis was once covered by lush rainforests, and the silt from their rivers left some of the best fossil records on the African continent.

"Everything we know about old world primates at this age is from Fayum," said Simons. 'It is a chapter of history that could show how modern primates developed.'

"Around 100 rich sites, all inside a tiny egg shaped area 10 miles long, have yielded turtles, crocodile eggs and elephant-like animals.

"In the 30 years he has been working there Simons has found the remains of 14 or 15 primate species, the oldest from 41 million years ago, and one showing a connecting link to man.

"The *Aegyptopithecus*, the size of a small house cat, lived around 32 million years ago, and has traits of many modern primate species, including a skull with a closed eye socket that is found only in higher monkeys, apes, and man.

"It's face is more like that of an ape than a monkey. It could be near the dividing line between old world monkeys and apes," Elwyn said.

"Apes, which include the gibbons, orang-utang, chimpanzee, and gorilla, have no tails and resemble humans more closely than monkeys.

"Simons believes *Aegyptopithecus* could be the ancestor of the ape-like proconsul found in Kenya dating back 18 million to 20 million years. He believes primates most likely originated in Africa.

"Paleontologists believe modern man, or homo sapiens, which first appeared around one million years ago is almost certainly the descendent of *Australopithecus*. If you want to study man's ancestors the first chapter is the stage leading up to the appearance of man. You don't get real humans until about four million years ago," said Simons."

December 25, 1990

### "Sayed Tawfik, 54, Dies; Archeologist of Egypt"

"Sayed Tawfik, Egypt's chief archeologist and Chairman of Antiquities, died of a heart attack on Thursday, friends and newspapers reported on Friday. He was 54 years old.

"Mr. Tawfik, a former dean of archeology and professor of Egyptology at Cairo University, was the author of a half-dozen books on Egyptian antiquities.

"As chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, He was in charge of all restoration and conservation work on Egypt's vast legacy of pyramids, tombs, temples and other relics threatened by time, pollution and the demands of an exploding population.

"But among Egyptologists, he is remembered most as an excavator, especially for his work on a windblown bluff overlooking the ancient royal burial grounds of Sakkara, south of Cairo.

"He began the excavation eight years ago. In 1985 he uncovered an unknown burial ground from the time of Pharaoh Ramses II, tombs hidden 33 feet below the desolate hillside, which yielded a rich store of data about some of the most important officials of the Egypt of 3,250 years ago.

"Friends said Mr. Tawfik had been at Sakkara on Thursday. That night he suffered a heart attack and died instantly. He was buried on Friday.

"Survivors include his German-born wife Frieda, a son, Tarek, an Egyptology student at Cairo University, and a daughter, Sophie, a pupil at a German school in Cairo."

December 23, 1990

### "Egypt Closes Tourist Sites"

"Egypt closed museums and tourist sites in an unprecedented security alert against reprisal for its anti-Iraq stand in the Gulf crisis.

"Thousands of Egyptian migrant workers returned home or made ready to return after the U.S. led coalition, which includes 45,000 Egyptian troops, attacked Iraqi positions.

"Security sources said all museums and most tourist sites were sealed off to guard against possible sabotage. Access to the Pyramids and the temples of Upper Egypt was restricted.

"Leave for all security units was cancelled and police with sniffer dogs patrolled luxury hotels, hunting for bombs.

"The giant Aswan High Dam, which provides most of the country's electricity, was under armed guard along with the Suez canal and all ports, the sources said. They said Egypt had received reports that pro-Iraqi groups might try to sabotage the Dam and the strategic canal, linking the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

"An official of Cairo's Civil Aviation Authority said the international airport was operating normally, both for incoming and outgoing flights.

"Security men said they were on alert against Palestinian or Iraqi 'terrorists' who might come into the country.

"As waves of planes launched the assault on Baghdad, Saudi Arabia closed its airspace and diverted all flights to Cairo, the official said.

"A U.S. military plane at Cairo airport left for Saudi Arabia during the raid carrying gas masks, airport sources said.

"Israel's El Al cancelled two flights to Egypt this week and said that it was cutting weekly flights from four to two.

"It's not fear of war or the risk which prompted airlines to cancel their flights to the Gulf... but because there are no passengers and insurance is high," Ali Zeiko, head of the Civil Aviation Authority, told the Middle East News Agency."

January 20, 1991

"This is probably the only time in my life I'll be in Egypt and I was looking forward to seeing the King Tut exhibit,' said the 19-year-old backpacker from Perth, Australia. 'I guess I'll go back to my hotel and watch the news on television.'

"At the Pyramids in Giza, outside of Cairo, security guards allowed only busloads of people on package tours to view the famous 4,500 year old monuments, and those visitors had to be accompanied by Armed Egyptian security guards.

"The iron gates of the graceful, sand-colored Egyptian Museum of Antiquities in bustling Tahrir square were locked, as were the doors of all public museums throughout the country, grim reminders that Cairo is perhaps paying a price for its staunch support of the U.S. led efforts to oust Iraq from Kuwait.

"Pro-Iraqi terrorists have threatened to attack U.S. targets and those of its allies in retaliation for the massive airstrikes being waged against Bagdad by the U.S. led multinational force in the Gulf.

"Sources in the Egyptian Interior Ministry said that the decision to close the museums was not made in response to specific threats, but as part of general security measures taken by Egypt that include an increase in the number of guards along the Suez Canal and more extensive checks of people crossing the border into the country.

"Egypt also shut its museums and restricted its tourist sites for two days in February 1986 in response to anti-riot police unrest in Cairo.

"We do not know how long this current order will be in effect,' said one source. Perhaps days, perhaps as long as the conflict lasts.'

"The move to close off tourist sites is a bitter setback to Cairo, which has spent extensive time and efforts over the past few months attempting to convince travel agents and tour operators that Egypt was safe and distant from the Gulf crisis.

"Despite the efforts, the Ministry of Tourism recently announced that visitors to Egypt had dropped off by an estimated 70 per cent in the wake of the August 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, causing 1.7 billion dollars in lost revenues.

"Tourism has traditionally been one of Egypt's three major sources of hard currency, along with the export of petroleum and tolls from the Suez Canal.

"Closing the tourist sites is pretty much the last nail in the coffin,' said one tour operator in Cairo, who didn't want to be quoted by name. 'We are letting our staff go home hours early because there is nothing for them to do.'

"American Express travel services of Egypt issued a memo saying all tours in the Arab country were suspended until further notice because of the decision to restrict the tourist sites.

"At the 5-star Semiramis Intercontinental overlooking the Nile, hotel staff scrambled to think up alternatives for the few tourists they had as guests.

"There are always in-house movies,' suggested public relations manager, Nabila Samak, hopefully."

January 15, 1991

#### **"Calcium Helps Decline in Nefertari Tomb"**

"Dr. Ali Hassan, the head of the Egyptian Antiquities Sector has stated that the decline of Nefertari's tomb is the result of calcium accumulation on the walls of the tomb is particularly obvious in the burial chamber.... Damage also comes from salt formation that turns the murals into fragile fragments or powder. Dr. Ali Hassan further added that the restoration programme started four years ago will end next July. Instruments to measure the temperature and humidity and to adjust ventilation would be installed inside and outside the splendid tomb which will be opened to the public by the end of this year, he said."

#### **"Restoration of Coptic ruins underway"**

"Restoration of many Coptic ruins by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization is now underway. Old Cairo's (Marmena) Church, one of the most important of these monuments, says Dr. Sameh Sayeh Fahmy, the supervisor of the restoration programme is the biggest Egyptian church erected in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Among the dazzling contents of the church are the icons - conventional religious images typically painted on small wooden panels and used in the devotions of Eastern Christians. Restoring these icons requires the removal of the calcium, dust, and wax that conceal their original colours. The restoration process also requires replacement of worn-out panels and supports with new ones. Marmena has an estimated 100 icons."

January 31, 1991

#### **"New Chairman for the Antiquities Authority"**

"Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim Bakr, the Dean of the Higher Institute for Ancient Near Eastern Culture, Zagazig University, will succeed the late Dr. Sayed Tewfik as board chairman of the Antiquities Authority. A decree covering the appointment has been issued by Mr. Farouk Hosni, the Minister of Culture.

"Dr. Bakr holds the doctorate degree, 1962, in antiquities from Berlin University, and has served for 6 years as the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Zagazig University."

February 13, 1991

#### **Pottery ovens discovered at Mit Rahena**

"An Egyptian Antiquities Organization team in Mit Rahena has recently uncovered several pottery ovens used to bake shaped clay. Structures made of unbaked clay have also been unearthed in the course of a programme to restore the area, said Zahi Hawass, Director of the Giza Antiquities Plateau."

February 14, 1991

#### **"Archaeology City Unearthed in Assiut"**

"A complete city with monuments dating back to Roman, Coptic, and Islamic ages has been discovered in an 80 feddan archaeological site at Manqabad, Assiut governorate. The old city comprises 5 churches, a huge underground building which was perhaps a factory, a big spa, and a number of houses, monasteries, silos, ovens for food preparation and assembly halls surrounding the governor's house, on which coptic and Roman messages are engraved. Besides, 103 gold and 2,000 bronze coins were found, stated Mr. Hassan el-Alfi, Assiut governor.

"Mr. Alfi said that the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO) and the Minister of Culture should be in contact with international organizations to completed the search and excavation work."

February 16, 1991

#### **3 Tombs to Open in Luxor Soon**

"As part of the development programme for the monuments of the West Bank of the Nile in Luxor, three tombs have been selected to open to the public this season. The first is Khonsu's, a priest of Thutmose's reign, characterized by its murals that depict various scenes of life. The second is Benia's, a chief worker of the XVIII dynasty; it contains a picture of the temple of Armant, which was removed during the building of the sugar plant. The third is Weserhat's, the soul priest of Thutmose I. The three tombs will open to the public next March, announced R. Ali Hassan, the head of the Egyptian Antiquities Sector".

February 21, 1991

#### **Sphinx "is Not All Vulnerable"**

"UNESCO has announced that the head of the Sphinx is not at all vulnerable. Having been propped up by scientists, because they thought it was in danger of collapse, the head of the statue is now believed to be in no danger of falling down as it is an inseverable part of the mass of the body."

February 21, 1991

#### **"Manial Palace Restoration Work Starts"**

"The Manial Palace is currently being restored by the Center for Maintenance and Research of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. Considered one of the first Cairo historical buildings, the Manial Palace has the Aubusson chamber, so-named after the style of its wall hangings and upholstery. This chamber had been Ilhami Pasha's, son of Abbas I and grandfather of the prince Mohammad Ali, to whom the palace belonged. Before embarking on restoring this chamber, several experiments were conducted in order to find the appropriate scientific method of handling tapestry and upholstery, said Dr. Samir Abdul Halim, the head of the center."

February 21, 1991

#### **"Restoration Plan for Dendara temple"**

"The Minister of Culture, Mr. Farouk Hosni, yesterday toured the Dendara temple to inspect a Qena governorate landscaping and development project around the temple that will cost £E one million. The surrounding archaeological site will be paved, a 9 feddan garden will be created, and a compound for police, ambulance and tourist services will be built.

"Mr. Hosni, who has been in Qena for two days also inspected ongoing work on establishing a Qena culture palace. The palace, the cost of which is estimated at £E 4 million, includes 2 auditoriums for motion pictures and theatrical programmes, a library for children, 2 sections for training in computers and plastic arts, and a language laboratory.

"During his visit, the minister attended the second conference, organized by the Faculty of Arts, Qena University, to honour the memory of Gamal Edin Ali Ben Yousef, a historic Qena figure, who played a great part in confronting the Crusades against Egypt. Qena governor, the Grand Mufti of Egypt and delegations from Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria participated in the conference."

March 13, 1991

#### **"Czech Mission Working at Abo Seer"**

"Working in Abo Seer in the tomb of Wda Hor Snt that dates back to the XXVI dynasty, the Czech mission has discovered a basalt belonging to the coffin of the departed. This basalt has the name of the departed and a Hieroglyphic text carved on it. The mission has also unearthed the 6-metre deep burial pit and restored the tomb by propping it up with supports and remedying it of its cracks. They also have restored the tomb of Khent-Kaus, located south of the pyramid of Nefer-Irkara dating back to the V<sup>th</sup> dynasty of the Old Kingdom. Towards the east of that tomb, they tried to discover the base of one of the pyramids of Abo Seer. The mission has devised a chart to locate the pyramids".

March 14, 1991

#### **"Wall of Oon Discovered at Mataria"**

"During the restoration of the monuments at Mataria district, the Egyptian Antiquities organisation EAO uncovered the wall of Oon now called Ain Shams. This city was known for its religious philosophy, which survived from the Middle Kingdom to the Graeco-Roman period. The wall is believed to have surrounded a Middle Kingdom temple. Dr. Ahmed Mussa, the director of Cairo-Giza antiquities, said that EAO is planning to turn this area into an open museum. It is noteworthy that Oon contained Heliopolis University, the oldest in the world. After the discovery of Ra's temple, Sensert's obelisk, and Oon's wall, El Mataria is expect to rival the Pyramids and the Citadel as a tourist attraction."

#### "Documentary Film on the Sphinx"

"The Ministry of Culture will make a documentary film about the Sphinx. Filming has been assigned to Hashem El Nahass, head of the National Center for the Cinema and archaeologist Zahi Hawass, who will provide the scientific material for the picture, including the history of the Sphinx and the restoration work it has undergone in different periods."

March 21, 1991

#### "Accord for Developing Bab El Azab Signed"

"An agreement for developing Bab El Azab area at the citadel has been recently signed at the Ministry of Culture. The project to which the Italian government has contributed 2.5 million dollars, is one of the most important cooperative projects between Egypt and Italy in the preservation of cultural heritage said the chairman of the Arab-Italian Studies Centre. He added that the Italian Foreign Ministry selected the project because of its great historical significance.

The Minister of Culture, Mr. Farouk Hosni, who attended the signing of the agreement said that the project includes the transformation of Bab El Azab area that covers 13 feddans of old Cairo into an archeological and tourist site. It will have a special section for ancient military industries, as a group of Khan El Khalili craftsmen will display their traditional arts there. The project also aims at a thorough scientific restoration of all the medieval buildings existing at Bab El Azab area.

The minister noted that the Italian side has submitted all the project designs and sketches, which have cost some 500,000 dollars to the Ministry of Culture. Moreover, feasibility studies for the project which will be submitted to international bidding before its implementation, are now in progress. And there may also be a campaign for international financial backing of the project costs.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Ibrahim Bakr, the chairman of the Egyptian antiquities organisation and the chairman of the Arab-Italian Studies Centre, and attended by the Italian Ambassador in Cairo."

March 23, 1991

#### "Architectural Terms in Mamluk Documents"

"Architectural terms in Mamluk Documents" draws upon a rich variety of documentary sources to provide a dictionary of the meaning and usage of architectural terms in the Mamluk period.

As the compilers, Dr. M. M. Amin and L. A. Ibrahim, assert, Islamic architecture, and thus Islamic architectural terminology, have been influenced by the wide variety of nations, races and cultures which have always been encompassed by the Islamic state. Hence, prefatory to a study of Islamic architecture it is necessary 'to be able to understand the exact meaning of each term in relation to the historical period being studied and the region whose architecture is being scrutinised.'

"The work thus chooses to confine its historical and regional scope to the period of the Mamluke sultans in Egypt (1250-1517 AD) and in so doing has utilised the large archives of contemporary documents held in Cairo. These latter have proved fruitful sources; for whether contracts, bills of sale or waqf trusts, they contain detailed descriptions of the architectural elements of the religious institutions, hospitals, palaces, houses or other structures they concern. Moreover, they record the specialised vocabulary of the construction industry of the period, as pertaining to materials or methods of construction, and provide elaborate details of the calligraphic or other decorative elements executed.

"The preservation of so many Mamluk monuments to our day has also enabled the authors to undertake a comparative study of these in conjunction with documentary records, to verify meanings against existing monuments.

"Finally, the work also draws upon diverse linguistic sources that both pre-and post-date the Mamluk period, so as to establish the etymology and morphology of the terms in question, many of which originated in vernacular dialects or foreign languages.

"The body of the text is in Arabic, although it contains a brief glossary of terminology in English.

"Architectural Terms in Mamluk Documents" is offered by the AUC Press price £E 20."

#### "Controversy over Abu Seer Pyramid"

"A crisis has suddenly arisen in Egyptian Antiquities Organisation, EAO, over rights of excavation. The parties involved in the dispute are a Japanese archaeological mission from Wassenda University, and Cairo University's Antiquities College.

"The former sparked off the issue by announcing some weeks ago that they had, with the use of ultra-sophisticated appliances, pinpointed a pyramid base buried beneath the sand at Abu Seer, a necropolis lying midway between Saqqara and Giza. They claimed that the pyramid, as yet unnamed, would be unearthed during the forthcoming season and, in fact, the mission last Sunday started excavations in the area.

"But, according to Zahi Hawass, director of the Giza Zone, the Japanese mission had been licensed by the permanent committee of the EAO to conduct their archeological survey at the very site where Cairo University's mission was also excavating. And since the very spot where the Japanese claimed to have found the pyramid lay within Cairo University's concession area, it followed that credit for its discovery rightfully belonged to them. Some members of the Cairo University mission have, in fact, gone so far as to start digging operations.

"Ali Hassan, head of the Egyptian Antiquities Sector, says that the Japanese mission has lodged a complaint with the EAO, the body entitled to settle such differences, and he stressed that all aspects of the problem would be carefully studied in order that each party's rights should be considered. A decision, he said, will be taken within the

next few days, on which party is actually entitled to excavate the pyramid.

"Meanwhile, while all this has been going on, an interesting new slant on the whole issue has emerged. Miroslav Verner of the Czechoslovak Institute of Egyptology in Cairo, and head of the Czech mission that has been excavating at Abu Seer for the last decade, told *Al-Ahram Weekly* that the so-called "newly-discovered" pyramid is not a new discovery at all!

"The pyramid which the Japanese claim to be the 94<sup>th</sup> one, he said, was identified nine years ago and published in a prominent international journal on Egyptology (published in German in Leipzig in 1982,) where it was described as an unfinished pyramid at North Abu Seer, its actual locality identified, and its probable dating made."

March 28, 1991

#### "Update on Mummies"

##### "Still off limits"

"...the question remains: When will the issue of the mummies display [at the Cairo Museum] be settled?

"If things are taken seriously," said Nasry Iskander, 'it could be reopened late this year or early next year,' but he showed scepticism that this would be the case. A source at the EAO who declined to be identified added a psychological factor to further complicate decision making on the matter of the mummies. 'Nobody cares to pick up where the others left off,' he said. 'Should it be decided to wait until a new museum is built, however, then the mummies' hall will never be reopened in Cairo Museum because the capital allocated for the project will fall far short of what is needed in a couple of years' time.'

"Iskander sees the reopening of the mummies' hall, he said, would grant the EAO valuable funds to finance restoration work elsewhere."

##### "...and repelling Fungi"

"...The whole question of the affects of fungi on ancient Egyptian mummies, arose when the mummy of Egypt's famous King Ramses II was to be treated. There it was discovered that it had 80 different types of fungi. These were responsible for its decay and putrefaction.

"This, of course sounded a death knell for the rest of the mummies, and medical teams comprising professors from Cairo, Ain Shams and Zagazig Universities, in collaboration with experts from the Egyptian Museum, were immediately set up to study ways of preserving mummies and discovering the cause of their decay.

"The ten-member team conducted studies in Cairo Museum among the mummies of the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty, and in tombs at Giza and Sakkara. Smears and samples were taken from 56 mummies, sarcophagi, and the air inside the glass display cases.

"Although scientists could not screen the fungi from their surface, it was concluded that in 32% of the mummies scientists could not screen the fungi from their original surface, or indeed from the wrappings surrounding them, there was no doubt that the fungi were present in the air, in the sarcophagi and in the display cases.

"In other words, although different varieties of fungi hover around the mummies, they dare not approach them! Does the embalment material itself repel destructive fungi from mummy wrapping and bodies? Dr. Rifaie found that those mummies that proved positive for fungi did not show signs of decay or putrefaction.

"Strange indeed! According to Dr. Hassan Hosny, this all goes to prove that the embalment material is fungistatic or even a fungi killer, and that it has braved fungi for thousands of years...that is to say, until Ramses II fell ill!

"In order to safeguard Egyptian mummies from the threat of the fungi falling on them and adversely affecting them, the humidity of the air surrounding them has to be carefully controlled. Fungi need moisture or vapour to multiply. Therefore, keeping them in a totally dry atmosphere will ensure their continued preservation."

March 28, 1991

#### "3,500-year-old Pharaonic Mummy Recovered"

"Police arrested a 61 year old farmer on charges of illegal possession of an invaluable and well-preserved ancient Egyptian mummy, the newspaper "Al Akhbar" reported in its yesterday editions.

"The newspaper said police arrested the farmer, identified as Siyyad Mohammed Ahmed, on charges 'of making business in stolen mummies' and other Pharaonic antiquities he hid in his house in Egypt's southern city of Luxor.

"Antiquity police squads raided Ahmed's house on Sunday and recovered the well preserved '3,500 year-old' Pharaonic mummy, other ancient Egyptian antiquities including a wooden coffin and the skeleton and skull of an ancient Egyptian man, "Al Akbaa" reported.

"Ahmed denied the charges, saying he found the rare collection 'by chance while renovating his house,' but police said he hid the antiquities in his house in a big hole he had dug himself, it said.

"Police charged Ahmed with making business in stolen mummies and other invaluable Pharaonic items, the newspaper said.

"Al-Akhbar said the historically important mummy is likely to be of one of the senior officials at the royal court of one of the kings of ancient Egypt's new kingdom, which covered the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> dynasties, from 1570 to 1085 B.C."

April 3, 1991

## EGYPTOLOGY IN CHINA: THE SEQUEL

ALLYN KELLEY

**Editor's Note:** Allyn Kelley of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, includes this short report about his experiences as Visiting Professor in Egyptology in Changchun, Jilin Province, China, as a follow-up to his article in NARCE 146.

My second and final year as a visiting teacher of Egyptology in Changchun has been a time of joy and frustration. Joy concerning the quality of the new students, who if this can be possible, are even better than last year's graduating class; frustration over the tightening of political control and increasing restrictions on the rights of students to travel and study outside of China.

In September 1989, twelve third-year B.A. students arrived at the Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations, most having spent the previous two years in the history department of Northeast Normal University. They came from throughout China, the most distant domicile being in the Xinjiang autonomous region, a predominantly Moslem (Uyghur) area. The travel time for Umar Jian, one of these students, to visit home is either six days by train and seven days by bus.

Two of the twelve recruits have elected to study Egyptology and are making excellent progress. By the beginning of October they had lost their shyness over speaking English, and were beginning to write stories in hieroglyphic script. They have nearly finished Gardiner's Grammar and their final examination allowed them to complete the translation of the Story of Sinuhe. In addition to four hours of Middle Egyptian and two of Egyptian art and art history, they also took courses in ancient Near Eastern history, historiography, pre-Ching Chinese history and French. Next year I expect they will start German and Late Egyptian.

As was the case last year, I conducted a class in archaeological methods and theory. Also, as last year, we were forced to excavate on campus, as the government is still uncertain whether to allow foreigners to participate in archaeological work in China. Unlike last year, no stakes, string, or baulk tags were removed, and no trees planted in the squares. It helps to excavate directly behind the campus police headquarters. While I am not all that thrilled about "industrial archaeology," the students became quite excited when finding different soil levels, large amounts of iron slag, firing materials and rudimentary kilns. We stumbled onto a site of "backyard furnaces" from the 1958-59 "Great Leap Forward," when Mao's government decided that iron and steel production should become localized activities, the results being substandard iron, much pollution and deforestation throughout the country in order to feed the kilns.

We had hoped that one of our students, who received his M.A. in June of 1989, would be able to take up his fellowship and start his PhD program in Toronto. This was not possible. The U.S. and Canadian government decisions to allow Chinese students to stay in North America gave the Chinese authorities the excuse to tighten their policies on study abroad. Students must now work for five years after graduation before going overseas, must be at least 40 years of age, and, to be on the safe side, leave a spouse and child in China as hostage. There are, of course, always exceptions, depending on who you are and who you know, and the five-year qualification can be circumvented if you repay your university for what they consider it costs to educate you. Thus, for example, if you had worked for one year, you would repay your school for four years of training, an amount close to what a teacher here would earn in ten years.

The situation for this student and other graduates of IHAC is, at the moment, bleak. Yet they have not given up hope and are very patient concerning possible future changes in official policy. The enthusiasm remains, and this year this particular student and the current M. A. candidate in Egyptology took tutorials with me in Late Egyptian, Arabic, Coptic, Syro-Palestinian archaeology, Nubian art and history, and the period of the Amarna age. It is indeed a much heavier teaching load than what we are used to in the West: 24 hours for the first term, and 21 hours per week for the second.

Despite the frustrations stemming from official policies and China's fear of change (they are terrified of the developments occurring in Eastern Europe), it has been a satisfying and fruitful two years in Changchun. I have been fortunate to have had some very good students and again, I have been reminded of how serious is the pursuit of knowledge, be it in the East or West.

I do not know what the future holds for the study of ancient history in China, save that it will continue. In time, even China will change, and open travel abroad will resume. Until then, the students here will continue their research and their contacts with foreign instructors will hopefully keep them current in their respective disciplines.

This spring, IHAC hosted an international conference on ancient western civilization (the first, in fact, ever held in China), focusing on historiography in the ancient Near East. It was attended by scholars from Canada, China, the United States, Poland, West Germany, and Denmark. We also began assembling a small collection of Near Eastern artifacts, both originals and replicas.

As I mentioned in my first report from China, the Institute is in constant need of offprints and current publications dealing with ancient Egypt. This is a remarkable department in a country uncertain of which direction it should go. IHAC needs our support, and my students and friends deserve it.

## A LETTER FROM EGYPT, 1844

MARTIN HARRISON

**Editor's Note:** The contributor is Professor of Archaeology at Oxford's Institute of Archaeology.

When I was a boy I collected stamps, and I was given in or about 1948 by Mr. John Hall, a London barrister, a folded letter addressed:

Major Spencer  
Comng. 2nd European Regiment  
Belgaum  
Bombay

and franked "Bombay/Ma 14 1844/Str. Postage/Ind. do." I recently unfolded and for the first time read this letter, which is perhaps sufficiently interesting to merit publication. It is on one sheet of thin paper, 25 x 40 cm, folded once before writing, and then twice in each direction, addressed and sealed. The letter is as follows:

Cairo

15th February -44

My Dear Spencer

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 25th December last. On the said Christmas day I was at Jerusalem, where I should have stopped some time perhaps, did the holy city profess any attraction to the sick man and the idler. But there is neither society nor amusement -- nor is there any habitation fit to protect a man against the severe cold we had up in that elevated region. I was on my way down from Aleppo to this place, where I intended to have passed the winter months -- only the rain set in so early in Syria that it not long detained me sadly, but made the journey utterly miserable. When I reached Gaza I had suffered so much from continually getting wet, and the cold and bad weather still holding out, I funk'd to cross the desert -- so I returned to Beyrouth and came to Alexandria by the packet. There is nothing to be done in Cairo. It is a town perhaps with even less society than any other in the levant -- but then in the season the hotels are always filled with numbers of travellers, and the passage every month of the flock of Indians is something to an animal of the same feather. Egypt however ceases to be inviting after the present month. The travellers abandon the Nile and heat takes possession of the land. I really do not know where to go or what to do. Though looking comparatively well I am totally unfit to return to India. I am afraid that terrible attack I had last year immediately from Thebes has done for me for ever -- God knows what it was. Without suffering any particular local pain, I became as yellow as a kite's foot, loathed the site [sic] of food, and was exhausted in strength to a degree.

They tell me now here that I was never expected to return - and those who went in the vessel with me to Syria, held a conversation on board to decide whether it would be safe to go into quarantine with me at Beyrouth. It was at that place I first made an amendment, and afterwards at Smyrna I began to lose something of the dreadful Indian complexion. Frequent changes have been of the greatest benefit to me, and luckily enough they suited my inclination as well. A man in these parts is driven to move about if for no other purpose than killing time. Smyrna is the only place in the levant where there is anything that can be called society, although I myself did not make a more extensive acquaintance there than the consul and the clergyman. The town is large and dirty, without even a marino promenade, and Bombay has its match in it in heat and mosquitoes. Notwithstanding I am about to return I think. But I like Asia Minor and the Turk. The Greek of Asia is an accomplished cheat, liar and thief, yet he is no more than an Arab may be, who throughout is the dirtiest and most abominably filthy brute in creation. In travelling in Asia Minor a person in all towns is sure to find the accommodation of a clean Khan, and in villages a decent caffè. I don't feel disposed to recommend the trip up to these parts. I should say that either the Cape or Van Deiman's [sic] Land would be preferable. In climate assuredly so, and in economy also. For if we cost up the expense a man incurs in wandering about (which he is obliged to do in self-defence) even this cheap country becomes as expensive as other places named. Amid [?] and Dr. Hallam [?] have been living a twelve month in town dressed in native costume and keeping women. This is a kind of existence I never had a taste for. The Company of a fair damsel at night is pleasant enough no doubt in the cold weather -- but in the day no[t] for me. I was sorry to hear of poor Wiseman's [?] end, and very much so at Hibbert's death. I hope either Gordon or Sandwich hold the appointment. Remember me in full to the whole regiment, and the men of No.1. Don't you or any of them write again, lest I should be wandering in out of the way parts and you labour in vain. I have missed a compagnon de voyage very much, having had one but for the trip up the river. During the actual time of moving the want is not so much felt, but when one hauls up. At Smyrna I particularly would have been more comfortable with a companion. However on the other hand there is the advantage of being more free to go when one likes and there being but one person to consult on any occasion. There is as great a variety of opinions among travellers as there are with the members of a mess [mass?] meeting. Adieux.

Believe me yours very sincerely

George Macan

## Commentary

India Office Records have kindly supplied the following curriculum vitae for the writer, who survived his illness to become a major general:

### George Macan

Born Dacca 29 June 1803. Educated Portlington, Ireland, and at Mr. Howard's Plymouth. Nominated to a Cadetship in the Bombay Infantry by East India Company Director John Thornhill 1819. Ensign 1 December 1819. Arrived Bombay, 12 May 1820. Lieutenant 4th May 1820. Attached to 8th Native Infantry 1820. Captain 1829. Brigade Major 1831. Brigade Major, Poona, 1835. Dismissed from staff post for insubordinate conduct, 1838. Brigade Major, Khandesh, 1839. Transferred to 2nd European Light Infantry as Third Captain 1839. *On leave in Egypt for two years from 25 October 1842.* Major 1845. Lieutenant Colonel 1850. Colonel 1854. Major General 1862. Died London 1866.

India Office Records have also provided a *curriculum vitae* for the addressee, who lived to become a lieutenant colonel:

### Henry Spencer

Born London 19 February 1800. Educated St. Paul's School. Nominated to a Cadetship in the Bombay Infantry by East India Company Director Joseph Bosanquet 1818. Ensign 22 May 1818, Lieutenant 23 May 1818. Arrived Bombay 9 September 1818. Captain 1826. Transferred to 2nd European Light Infantry as Second Captain 1839. Major 1841. Lieutenant Colonel 1846. Retired 1847. Died 1857.

Macon's letter, written in Cairo on 15 February 1844 and received in Belgaum on 14th May (three months), was in reply to one from Spencer, written in India on 25 December 1843 and received in Cairo by 15 February (within 7 weeks). Macan was on leave from 25 October 1842, traveling up the Nile to Thebes (winter 1842/43), from Alexandria to Beyrouth and thence to Smyrna. From Smyrna he crossed Asia Minor (by good inns and presumably via Konya and Adana) to Aleppo, reached Jerusalem on Christmas Day 1843, and thence to Gaza, Beyrouth, and back to Alexandria.

The Indian Army Officer, on furlough, tended to look no further west than Egypt; climate and cost-of-living in Britain were deterrents. Thackeray described dinner at the new Hotel d'Orient in Cairo in 1844:<sup>1</sup> "As a hundred Christian people, or more, come from England and from India every fortnight, this inn has been built to accommodate a large proportion of them; and twice a month, at least, its sixty rooms are full.... Six-o'clock bell rings. Sixty people sit down to a quasi French banquet: thirty Indian officers in moustaches and jackets: ten civilians in ditto and spectacles; ten pale-faced ladies in ringlets, to whom all pay prodigious attention. All the pale ladies drink pale ale, which, perhaps, accounts for it; in fact Bombay and Suez passengers have just arrived...."

Warburton traveled to Cairo in 1843, stayed at the Hotel d'Orient and confirmed that "Cairo is now the crowded thoroughfare of England and India.<sup>2</sup> He reports that "the screw steamer Novelty is announced to run Her Majesty's mails between Alexandria and Beyrouth," presumably a vessel of the Oriental Steam Packet Company mentioned by Warburton elsewhere, and probably the packet on which Macan traveled later that year. Barker, on 31 January 1843, embarked at Beyrouth on the Austrian steamer, arriving at Alexandria on 2 January.<sup>3</sup>

The British Consul in Smyrna (Izmir) in 1843 was Richard William Brant, but unfortunately the Consulate's records, which may have preserved mention of Macan's passage, were destroyed in the fire of 1922. Smyrna's lively atmosphere was recorded in 1838 by Charles Fellows<sup>4</sup> "I can scarcely believe that I am in Asia Minor, for my inn (the Navy Hotel) is just like an English public-house. I have heard the guns firing and drums beating on board the different men-of-war stationed opposite to my window; and the band of the Sapphire frigate has been playing 'God save the Queen' and 'Home, sweet Home.'" The travel books of this period by Fellows, and Spratt and Forbes, and Hamilton confirm Macan's favorable impression of Turkish hospitality in Asia Minor. Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania) was thus named by its discoverer Tasman in 1642 after his patron was settled by Britain from 1803. The Cape Colony came under British rule in 1806. Native custom in Cairo is recorded by Kinglake, who in 1835 made the acquaintance there of Osman Effendi, a Scots drummerboy who had been captured in 1807, became Muslim, wore oriental clothes, had two wives -- and on his shelves a set of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*.<sup>5</sup>

This letter, and another addressed to Major H. Spencer and franked "Belgaum/ 18 June 29/ Bearing 2 as," are deposited with St. Antony's College, Oxford. The second letter, given to me by Mr. Hall together with the first, is fragmentary; it includes a reference to Lord Ellenborough, who in 1829 was a member of the board of control and in 1841 became governor-general of India, and it appears to be concerned with petty accounts.

## NOTES

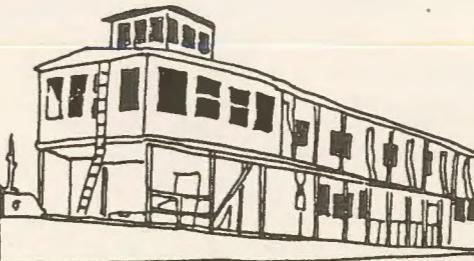
1 Eastern Sketches, Chap. 15.

2 The Crescent and the Cross, Chap. 18.

3 Syria and Egypt II, Chap. 14.

4 Travels and Researches in Asia Minor (London, 1852), Chap. 1.

5 Eothen, Chap. 18. (Presumably only the first five numbers of the ECL, which was published from 1830-44).



## NEWS FROM CAIRO

My arrival in Cairo coincided with the Gulf crisis, which at first had a very limited effect on daily life in Egypt. The public by and large stood with the government in opposing the invasion of Kuwait. When hostilities were started in January, however, the adverse impact on Egypt accelerated and hit the economy badly, especially tourism and related industries. Divisions in public opinion have become more accentuated, as two opposition papers, *al-Ahali* and *al-Sha'b*, have taken an exceedingly critical position regarding military action. The focus of these papers, of course, is the inadmissibility of foreign intervention in Arab affairs, urging, instead, an Arab solution. The government, backed by the general support of the populace, has stood firm in its position in support of the allied action in the Gulf. Military debt forgiveness and additional aid from various sources have helped alleviate some of the harsh effects of the economic crunch. At this time, there is no report known to us of extraordinarily distressing economic conditions suffered by any segment of society, though hardships abound.

Naturally, ARCE is bound to be affected by the generally adverse situation. Our most serious loss, has been the cancellation by most of the archaeological expeditions that were scheduled for the winter. Expedition leaders who knew Egypt well enough were well aware that their activities in Egypt would be in no danger, and we could confirm that from here; but affiliated institutions could still afford to take the risk. Nevertheless, the season has not been entirely barren. In September, Steve Sidebotham returned from Myos Hormos with interesting new discoveries on the eastern-most boundaries of the Roman Empire in Egypt. In December the Michigan explorations at Coptos (Qift), and the expedition work was terminated on schedule in the middle of February. Fred Wendorf, too, was able to come and has been ensconced in the desert west of Aswan since early January, trying to uncover more about humankind during the blissful era before humankind started to assume that what they were doing was important to posterity. During all this coming and going, Charles van Siclen was at the center of things -- or more accurately, things were at the center of his attention in Luxor. As one of this year's fellows, he made two trips to Luxor, an autumn and a winter visit. Few other fellows have enjoyed the same luck and many have had to postpone their research trips, much to our disappointment.

Here in Cairo, Dean Hasanein Rabi' has resumed his position as an adjunct professor of ARCE and continues to be as helpful as always to fellows in their research needs.

It should be mentioned in this context that the research environment here has become noticeably less hospitable -- one would assume because of official nervousness about the presence of foreigners in Egypt. This problem has consumed the major part of my attention and is responsible for most of my disappointment in what otherwise has been a promising and productive period. Despite adversity, the Wednesday Seminar successfully went on schedule in the fall semester.

Since the fall, the Cairo office has been able to expand its fellowship activities in a way that affects Egyptian scholars *in situ*, thanks to a grant from the Ford Foundation. The grant enabled us to create a computer training program with offices in Garden City close to the Kasr el Doubara office, furnishing it with the necessary hard and software plus capable specialists. The facility is open for use by ARCE fellows and our staff. First to receive training have been our staff members, Amira and two new secretaries, Mary Mounir and Nagwa Wahba. Mary, who has been assisting us at Kasr el Doubara, has become accomplished in Arabic and English Wordperfect and has learned how to use dBase. Nagwa is at the ISIS Computer facility and follows the progress made there very closely. Our thanks for all this go to Mr. Anthony Saleh, the computer specialist leading the whole enterprise, and to his new assistant Usama Nakhl. On February 10, the training of the first grantees was started. These are advanced scholars from Egyptian universities and research centers, who will receive training in word processing, spreadsheet, D-base, and statistical analysis. Sessions last from three weeks to two months depending on the special needs of the grantee.

During the fall and winter, the Cairo office expanded its staff to supplement and assist the small efficient staff with whom most alumni are familiar. Now we have added a new assistant secretary, Mary Mounir, a fulltime librarian, Nawal Abdallah, and an assistant accountant, Gamal Zaydan. The latter two will assume their responsibilities on March 1, 1991. In January, an executive sub-committee from the US was present in Cairo (see elsewhere in this issue for details) for the final selection from a small list of an Assistant Director for administrative affairs. Mr. Ibrahim Sadek, an engineer who has had extensive business experience in Egypt and abroad, was selected and assumed his office on 1 February 1991. Above all, Amira Khattab has been promoted to the position of Executive Assistant in recognition of her indefatigable and distinguished efforts in the service of the ARCE and all those associated with it for over twenty years. Congratulations to Amira. Ellen Granger replaced Angela Jones as a development and public programs officer. Angela has felt the need to devote more time to her family and work in Egyptology. Ellen has stepped in and adjusted to the new situation with remarkable speed. She has since raised our membership numbers and

launched several lecture series and local tours, which have been the object of much appreciation by the Cairo membership and friends of ARCE.

In this context, I would like to remind alumni, members, and friends of ARCE that we have a greater capacity for service at our offices now, especially in library and book exchanges. We hope to collect all the publications of ARCE fellows and expedition members in our Cairo center library. This is an ambitious program, which will take several years to complete, and we count on your cooperation to bring it into realization. Already, we have a special shelf in the main hall of the library with a sign over it indicating: "ARCE Authors." We thank those of you who have already sent us copies of your publications, and urge others to do so soon. You do not want to be left out! Those of you who have additional copies of your books and could send an extra copy for us to deposit at Cairo University would have our thanks. We are in the process of entering into an exchange arrangement with Cairo University and would like to make available to scholars there the fruits of our research. The whole idea is to make research results by our scholars more easily accessible to the host country. This is an important part of our presence here. We are trying hard to relate to the Egyptian scholarly environment, an endeavor which has occupied a major part of my time here and will continue to do so.

I closed the library from November through February in order to make sure it is ready for use. Without an attendant librarian, we could not provide proper services, nor were we safe from unconscionable users. Now we have the proper staff to do a decent job. The library will be open to our fellows and those of other foreign scholarly institution in Egypt, and to professors and Ph.D. candidates from Egyptian Universities and research centers. While in Cairo last fall, Susan Weeks continued to help us in the library with her accustomed skill and dedication. We are hoping that when she returns to Cairo she will be able to continue her much valued work with us. We are also hoping to computerize our library holdings in the coming two years, a step which would facilitate use and make it accessible to other library users in Egypt. It would be of interest to note here that search for new and larger quarters for the Cairo office is in full swing; hopefully now that the endowment has been received, the task should not take long. Jerry Vincent and Sheila Crespi are doing their best to raise funds in the U.S. for the purpose.

An unfortunate occurrence during the recent period, on 20 December 1990, was the death of the head of EAO, Dr. Sayid Tawfiq. In February, Dr. Muhammad Bakr of Zagazig University was appointed in his place. ARCE extends its congratulations and good wishes to Dr. Bakr. In the meantime, Dr. Ali Hasan has ably served as the interregnum leader at EAO.

Iliya Harik

## THE NEWS FROM NEW YORK

### Visit to Egypt

The President of ARCE, Dr. Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid Marsot, and the Treasurer, Lewis F. Staples, constituting the 1991 Oversight Committee of ARCE, visited the offices in Cairo, December 30, 1990-January 10, 1991. Also in Cairo at that time were Terry Walz, the New York director, Gerald L. Vincent, chairman of the ARCE Development Council, and Mona Mikhail, Board member. Courtesy calls were paid to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Butros Butros Ghali, the Minister of Education, Dr. Adel Azz, the head of the Cultural Affairs Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Mokhles Gobba. Members of the Committee also paid a visit to the new excavations at the Giza Plateau, under the direction of Dr. Zahi Hawass, and the picture here shows Dr. Marsot and Mr. Vincent with one of the young members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization archaeological team working at the plateau site.



### New Life Members

As 1990 drew to a close and 1991 opened and marched into spring, we welcomed ten new Life Members, the largest number to sign on since the Life Membership category was established in 1987. New members are: Linda Sue Butler, Larry and Vicki Eicher (from Cairo), Margaret and Wallace Eldredge, Thomas Judson, Pamela Harer, Charles and Evelyn Herzer, Donald Kunz, Peter Puraty, Gerald L. Vincent, and Christiana Walford. Life Membership signifies a significant commitment to ARCE, and if you'd like to learn more about becoming one, please drop us a line.

Further on Life and other forms of membership, see the Development News page.

### Consortium News

The University of Utah has temporarily dropped out of the ARCE consortium, the first time since it joined in 1963. We sincerely hope that this university will be able to rejoin for the coming year.

The University of Arizona has formed an "Egyptian Working Group," drawing on the large number of faculty and scholars at the University who are experts on Egypt. The interdisciplinary group works in agriculture, Arabic

language and literature, archaeology, architecture, engineering, health and nutrition, hydrology and water resources, journalism, and political science. The program is based on several university centers and programs: the Center for Middle Eastern Studies (director: Jerrold D. Green), the Arid Lands Information Center, the Center for English as a Second Language, and the Department of Family and Community Medicine. Recently the Group worked out a Fulbright-funded exchange between the National Research Center in Cairo and centers and departments of the University of Arizona. The object of the exchange is to promote the collaboration between the "hard" sciences and the social sciences, with the hope of encouraging a better understanding of the social sciences in Egypt.

### The 43rd Annual Meeting: Seattle in 1992

The 1992 meeting will be held in Seattle, from Thursday afternoon, April 22, to Sunday, April 26, 1992. Sessions will end by noon on Sunday permitting anyone on the East Coast to return that day. In addition to the usual programs, activities will include a reception at the new downtown branch of the Seattle Art Museum, an opportunity to visit Seattle's famous farmer's market -- Pike Place Market -- a showing of an Egyptian film, and a formal dinner featuring salmon. The Meany Tower Hotel, the conference center, is located in the center of the University district and is surrounded by a wide range of inexpensive ethnic restaurants as well as a large number of bookstores.

Travel Express of Seattle (1-800-451-8097) has been designed to handle travel arrangements for the meeting. They can arrange special air fares to and from your home city, including the possibility of early arrival and or late departures from Seattle so that you may undertake additional sightseeing. They can also arrange tours of the region, e.g. Vancouver and Victoria, Canada, if you wish. When you call advise the travel counselor of your ARCE affiliation.

Submissions of paper topics and/or panels should be sent to:

Dr. Robert Wenke  
ARCE Program Chair  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195

For additional information on local arrangements, contact Dr. Jere Bacharach, ARCE Local Arrangements, Department of History, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

### Funding for Fellowships

The National Endowment for the Humanities has renewed its grant to ARCE for the year 1992-93. The grant includes up to three fellowships at \$30,000 each, plus a provision to help meet the costs of publicity and assessment of the fellowship applications.

The United States Information Agency funded the Fellowship Program to the amount of six fellowship awards. In addition it is providing support for the Conservator-in-Residence Program (now in its second year), which allows ARCE to invite a conservator from the Egyptian Antiquities Organization to be associated with the conservation department of an American museum for a period of three months, and two others programs.

The Ford Foundation continues to support the special fellowships available to Egyptian graduate students in American universities who are pursuing studies in development issues. Eligibility requires that the applicant be an Egyptian citizen on an F1 visa, registered in a doctoral program in the United States or Canada, have completed all his coursework for the doctoral degree, and have chosen a dissertation topic that touches on some aspect of Egypt's development. The award provides a living allowance and research expenses in Egypt for up to one year.

The Samuel H. Kress Foundation funds a predoctoral fellowship in Egyptian art and architecture through ARCE. Applicants for this award are funded for research in Egypt up to seven months. They may work in any period of Egyptian art or architecture.

### Fellowships and Grants

The ARCE Fellowship Competition deadline for 1992-93 awards is being moved forward to *November 1* this year. For further information and details, contact (212) 998-8890.

### New York Lecture Series

Ann Macy Roth opened the Spring season of lectures with a talk February 28 on "'Building the Pyramids, Attending the King: A System of Part-Time Labor in the Old Kingdom.'" Dr. Roth, currently visiting assistant professor Haverford College, discussed the role of the phyles in the labor force from predynastic times to the New Kingdom. Her lecture grew out of work she had prepared for her doctoral dissertation, but this was the first time she had presented her findings publicly. Cosponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America's New York Chapter.

At the end of March, Dr. Doris Behrens-Abouseif, Visiting Professor at the Department of Fine Arts, Harvard University, talked on "mausoleums and cemeteries of medieval Cairo," paying close attention to the custom of the rulers of Egypt to establish mausoleums in the desert areas to the east, south, and north of Cairo during their lifetimes, often associated with religious edifices, and to the extraordinary craftsmanship that was displayed on these monuments. A prolific writer of works on Islamic architecture and history, Dr. Abouseif makes her home in Munich. Her most recent work is *An Introduction to the Islamic Architecture of Cairo* (available in paperback in Egypt from AUC Press).



## LOTUS CLUB 1991

We're over the top! One hundred and fifteen people have become charter members of the Lotus Club. That means we have now fully matched the Challenge Grants given by Dr. Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid Marsot and Ms. Norma Kershaw. But even though we've met their challenge, we still need your support - to build ARCE's Endowment and expand the programs that it makes possible in the United States and Egypt. Your donations to the Lotus Club will help achieve these goals, and will also match a Challenge Grant that is now pending with the National Endowment for the Humanities. Members of the Lotus Club receive the insignia pin, pictured above, as a symbol of support, and all contributions to ARCE are tax-deductible to the fullest extent provided by law.

### To Join the Lotus Club

Send a check payable to ARCE for \$100 or more above regular membership dues (\$40) to:  
ARCE, New York University, 50 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012

### DEVELOPMENT NEWS

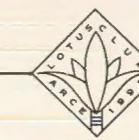
The 1991 Annual Meeting in Boston brought a major boost to ARCE's Development Campaign when four members of the Board of Governors pledged a total of \$30,000 to the campaign. Joining together to give ARCE this vote of confidence were W. Benson Harer of San Bernardino, Donald Kunz of Phoenix, Bruce Ludwig of Los Angeles and Gerald Vincent of Stamford. We extend our deep appreciation to Dr. Harer, Mr. Kunz, Mr. Ludwig and Mr. Vincent for their generosity. Their contributions will form the basis of a Board of Governors Challenge to ARCE's membership. Details in the next issue of the Newsletter...

ARCE's "Life Membership" roster continues to grow. In the first four months of 1991, ARCE has welcomed Vicky and Lawrence Eicher, Margaret and Wallace Eldredge, and Pamela Harer as our newest life members. For more information about how you can become a life member, contact the New York office. Keep in mind that you can pay your life member's dues in three installments over three years, and that your

dues can help match a Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The National Endowment for the Arts announced its latest awards, including a grant of \$100,000 to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art for the exhibition, "The American Discovery of Ancient Egypt." This exhibition, which will premiere at LACMA in 1994, is being organized in conjunction with ARCE, and will examine the contributions of American archaeologists over the past two centuries to our understanding of ancient Egypt. The exhibition will tour to several other museums after it closes in Los Angeles.

Our congratulations to Gerald Vincent, Chairman of ARCE's Development Council, who has just been named director of the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in Cortez, Colorado. The Center's archaeological and educational programs explore the Anasazi civilization that flourished in the region more than a thousand years ago. Mr. Vincent assumed his position in May 1991, and we wish him every success.



## CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE LOTUS CLUB

Dr. & Mrs. Elie Abemayor	H.E. Eudaldo Mirapeix
Roger Allen	Safia K. Mohsen
Lois A. Aroian	Kathryn T. Muller
Jere L. Bacharach	Francis Niedenfuhr
Miriam Reitz Baer	Susan Niedenfuhr
Keith E. Baird	David O'Connor
Bonita & Paul Baker	Anne Cabot Ogilvy
Jeffrey W. Bancroft	Dorinda J. Oliver
Ellaveen C. Barmby	Jaclyn C. Pascarella
Barbara Bell	Barbara Pleskow
Monique Bell	Peter Puraty
Kate Bianchi	Donald M. Reid
Robert Steven Bianchi	Gay Robins
Bernard V. Bothmer	Robert W. Root
M. L. Bradbury	Aleya Rouchay
William M. Brinner	George Rumney
L. Carl Brown	Hind Sadek
Lily M. Brown	Maisa Sanders
Renaud Charles Bruce	Adina Savin
Betsy M. Bryan	George Scanlon
Herbert J. Burgauer	William Kelly Simpson
Linda Sue Butler	John J. Slocum
Dorothea Cole	Barbara Speers
Lorelei H. Corcoran	Lewis F. Staples
Sheila Crespi	Nancy K. Thomas
George A. D'Angelo	Alice Tully
Gilbert M. Denman, Jr.	Michael R. Van Vleck
Sylvia Egan	Gerald L. Vincent
Vicky & Lawrence Eicher	Christiana Walford
Margaret & Wallace Eldredge	Terry Walz
Donald V. Etz	John S. Warner
Harold K. Ewald III	Donald H. Whelan
Richard Fazzini	Robert L. Wilson
Linda Feinstone	Joan Brown Winter
Alan Foshko	Arlene Wolinski
Rita Freed	Mr. & Mrs. David Work
Florence Friedman	Omar Zaher
Adel S. Gamal	

On April 11 David Silverman, professor of Egyptology at the University of Pennsylvania and Curator at the University Museum, Philadelphia, gave a talk on "A New Look at the Texts from the Amarna Period" in which he proposed that a new style in language accompanied the many innovations in art and architecture, iconography, sculpture, and city planning of the Akhenaten Period. His new book on *Ancient Egyptian Kingship* (coauthored by David O'Connor) will be published by the Denver Museum of Natural History.

On April 22 Miroslav Werner, Director of the Czechoslovakian Institute for Egyptology, Cairo, and Head of the Institute of Egyptology, Charles University, gave a lecture on the work of the Center at Abusir, focusing in particular on the new 5th Dynasty finds. He has worked in Egypt for 27 years and has been excavating at Abusir since 1976.

May 16: Kathy Hansen, "Collection in Ancient Egyptian Driving Horses." Ms. Hansen, who is associated with the Shasta College Museum and Research Center in California, provided insight into what she believes are the innovations by the ancient Egyptians in the training and driving of horses. In particular, she examined the use of reins, bits, and sidelines as measures to better control the horses used to drive war chariots. A version of the talk had been given at last year's annual meeting.

A three-part showing of contemporary Egyptian film classics, with English subtitles, was given April 4, 12, and May 5 at the Loeb Student Center of NYU. They were: "Cairo Station," directed by Youssef Shaheen; "Dreams of Hind and Camilia," directed by Mohamed Khan; and "The Puppet Player," directed by Hani Lachine and starring Omar Sherif. The series has proved popular, and it is hoped it can be repeated, with three new Egyptian films, next year. The showings were cosponsored by the Hagop Kevorkian Center for Near Eastern Studies and were introduced by Mona Mikhail.

#### The 1991 Symposium in New York

"Egypt's Final Glory: The Art of the Late Period" is the theme of the 1991 ARCE symposium to be held in New York. The speakers include Harry James, Hermann de Meulenaere, Jack Josephson, Gay Robins, and Edna R. Russmann; the moderator is James Romano. The program will be honoring Bernard V. Bothmer, who is the foremost authority on the great art of this period. The symposium is scheduled to be held December 7 at New York University. For further details, contact the New York office.

#### People in the News

Elizabeth W. Fernea was awarded a grant of \$200,000 by the Program of International Peace and Security of the MacArthur Foundation to create a multi-media educational project entitled "Perspectives on Peace: The Middle East."

The object of her grant is to produce a documentary film called "Peacemakers: Israelis and Palestinians," in

which the focus will be on grassroots activities of people seeking a peaceful future for themselves and their children.

Contrary to the images of the Middle East that are seen all too frequently on American television screens, Mrs. Fernea says that many Israelis and Palestinians -- "people from all walks of life -- Orthodox Jews and Muslims, Israeli rabbis and Palestinian priests, Israeli military officers, Palestinian lawyers, schoolteachers, university professors and journalists have been working for peace at the grassroots level for many years." Her project is aimed at capturing those desires.

Mrs. Fernea is the wife of Dr. Robert Fernea, former ARCE president (1984-87) and an ARCE Fellow 1990-91. She is a professor of English and Middle East Studies at the University of Texas at Austin and is an emeritus president of the Middle East Studies Association.

The March-April (1991) edition of *Aramco World* contained a short feature on Joe Hobbs, assistant professor of geography at the University of Missouri/Columbia and an ARCE Fellow (most recently, 1988-89). The article discussed Joe's work on the bedouin of the eastern desert (his doctoral study, *Bedouin Life in the Egyptian Wilderness*, was published in 1989 by the University of Texas Press), and his approach to geography, which, as he puts it, "is more than maps -- it's the relationships among politics, culture, and resources -- and its perspectives." He is also the author of *The Bird of Egypt* (published by Oxford University Press) and is currently planning a guidebook on the south Sinai.

Stories in the newspapers late last year focused our attention on the digging up of ancient Egypt that was built and then later buried by Hollywood movie moguls. The famous set constructed by Cecil B. DeMille for the 1923 silent film epic, "The Ten Commandments," was being unearthed by archaeologists working with a grant provided by the Bank of America to the Hollywood Heritage Foundation. This mammoth set, including a 1,000 ft-wide avenue of sphinxes, each sphinx 100 ft high, took 1,000 workers one month to build. After filming was completed, DeMille ordered the set dismantled and buried in the sands where it had been assembled, 150 miles west of Los Angeles.

Richard Livingston, a Washington ARCE chapter member and at the Department of Geology at the University of Maryland, was prompted to write a letter to the journal *Civil Engineering* (December 1990) to correct some misstatements about the Sphinx and its deterioration that had been reported in an earlier issue. He pointed out that the cause of decay was soluble salts, primarily sodium chloride and calcium sulfate, "which dissolve and recrystallize with changes in relative humidity and, in the process, exert cyclic stresses on the limestone." The effect of diesel exhaust is not a threat, as reported, as sulfur dioxide is not emitted in significant amounts to attack limestone and marble; nor is acid rain a problem; sewage has yet to reach the Sphinx since salts such as nitrates and phosphates characteristic of wastewater, has not been observed. He also pointed out that the nose was not shot

off by Napoleon's troops but defaced by 15th century Islamic fundamentalists. Livingston concluded that there is no question that the Sphinx was deteriorating but that the correct diagnosis of the reasons was required.

#### Recent Publications

Dieter Arnold, *Building in Egypt: Pharaonic Stone Masonry*. Oxford University Press, 1991.

Barbara Lesko, "Women's Monumental Mark on Ancient Egypt," in *Biblical Archaeologist*, Vol. 54, 1 (March 1991), 4-15. Mrs. Lesko concludes: "As these monuments show, modern archaeology has uncovered concrete evidence that ancient Egyptian women led full lives. Although monuments left by commoners are not as large in scale or as fine as those of royal women, they are most eloquent, for they speak of independence and self-respect on the part of many women who lived in Egypt more than 3,000 years ago."

Robert Springborg, *Mubarak's Egypt: Fragmentation of the Political Order* (1989) was reviewed in the *Middle East Studies Association Bulletin* 24 (1990).

Alan R. Schulman, "The Royal Myths of Ancient Egypt," in *Ancient Economy in Mythology: East and West*, ed. by Morris Silver (Rowman and Littlefield, 1991, \$46.75).

A. G. McDowell, *Jurisdiction in the Workmen's Community of Deir el-Medina*, published by the Netherlands Institute for the Near East, P. B. 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.

Joel Beinin, *Origins of the Gulf War* (Open Magazine, 1991, P.O. Box 2726, Westfield, NJ 07091). Based on a lecture given at the University of Wisconsin, November 30, 1990.

Timothy Mitchell, "America's Egypt," in *Middle East Report*, March/April 1991. This is a shorter version of Chapter 3 of his book, *Misr al-Amrikiya*, published by Dar al-Sina in Cairo in 1991. Portions were read at the panel on fieldwork approaches sponsored by ARCE at the Middle East Studies Association meeting in San Antonio in 1990.

Waveland Press (P.O. Box 400, Prospect Heights, IL 60070, has brought out in paperback *Nubian Ethnographies* by Robert A. Fernea, Elizabeth W. Fernea, with Aleya Rouchdy (\$8.95), and *A Street in Marrakesh* (\$10.50), by Mrs. Fernea. Add \$3.00 for postage and handling.

Many ARCE members have attended one of the courses in Cairo given by William Lyster, and now his guidebook to the Citadel has just been published. For anyone who wishes to be guided through the complex monument, so intimately associated with Cairo's illustrious history since it was built in the 12th century, *The Citadel* is essential. Illustrated with many maps. Available at bookshops in Cairo.

Many ARCE members may subscribe to *National Geographic* and will have seen Timothy Kendall's article on the "Kingdom of Kush" in the November 1990 issue. It

dwell in particular on the extraordinary Jebel Barkal temple complex in the Sudan, which had been restored and expanded by the Pharaoh Piye (who helped establish the 25th Dynasty), whose successors maintained the sacred precinct for nearly a thousand years as a center for religious rites.

Christopher Dickey, who writes for *Newsweek*, had a new book published by Atlantic Monthly Press called *Expats* (1990). It is a collection of his articles and impressions of people living in the Middle East. Among them, in a chapter entitled "The Stones," may be found Lanny Bell and Carlotta Maher worried about the deterioration of the monuments, Michael Jones and Angela Milward on excavating at Memphis, Kent Weeks on applying new technologies to recover ancient remains, Ray Johnson on the recording of the drawings and the carvings of the Luxor temples. Other chapters on Egypt deal with Naguib Mahfouz and the Gezira Sporting Club.

The ARCE office in New York received a mailing on "Compuglyph," a computer program that contains 750 hieroglyphs that are fully redrawn with computer graphics. According to the blurb, every hieroglyph found in Gardiner's *Egyptian Grammar* can be drawn up from this program. The program is designed to run on an IBM compatible machine; Wordperfect 5.0 and a 20 Meg hard drive are required. More further information, write Compuglyph, 3142 W. Avenida Cresta, Tucson, AZ 85745.

**Boldface indicates ARCE Member.**

#### Upcoming Conferences and Symposia

The Sixth International Congress of Egyptology, will be held in Turin, 1-8th September 1991. For further information, Congress Gallery, Via Massena, 48, 10128 Torino, Italy. American members may contact the Egyptian Department at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, (617) 267-9300.

**Note:** ARCE is providing a low-priced group flight to Torino and hotel accommodation for this event. Contact the New York office for information.

A conference and exhibition on Amenhotep III will be opening in Cleveland in April 1992. It will travel to Fort Worth after that.

The British Museum is planning an exhibition in 1992 to honor the 70th anniversary of the discovery by Howard Carter of the tomb of Tutankhamun.

The Middle East Studies Association will hold its 25th annual meeting in Washington, DC from November 23 to 26, 1991, at the Washington Hilton and Towers. The meeting will be hosted by Georgetown University, Center for Contemporary Studies. For information, contact: MESA, 1232 N. Cherry Avenue, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (telephone: 602/621-5850). The semiannual Executive Committee of ARCE will be meeting during the MESA conference on November 23, which is a Saturday.

## Chapter News

### Southern California

Rob Wenke, "Old Kingdom Egypt: The Imperial Transformation," January 18; John Romer, "A Talk on Conservation in the Valley of the Kings," February 15; Brian Fagan, "Rape of the Nile," February 27; Mohamed Ibrahim Bakr (the new director of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization), "Work at Tell el Basta"; Robert Bianchi, "Ancient Egyptian Jewelry: Its Themes and Their Symbolism in the Culture and Religion of the Ancients, March 22;" Farouk el-Baz, "Archaeological Excavations in Egypt That Do Not Destroy," April 11; Miguel Angel Corzo, "The Role of the Getty Conservation Institute in Conserving Egyptian Monuments," June 18.

The third annual symposium, held by ARCE/SC in conjunction with the Museum of Natural History of the County of Los Angeles, will focus on "Ancient Egypt: The Pyramid Age" and take place July 20. Scheduled speakers include Zahi Hawass, Mark Lehner, and Ed Krupp.

On these events, contact Noel Sweitzer, president of the chapter, at (213) 231-1104.

### Arizona

In February, Richard Wilkinson provided an illustrated lecture on "Nefertiti: The Queen as King in Life and Art"; in April, Edward Brovarski lectured with slides on "Excavating in the Shadow of the Great Pyramid."

Both the president, Richard Wilkinson, and the secretary/treasurer, Penny Clifford, hope to be participating in digs in Egypt this summer. Richard is associated with the Otto Schaden work on western Thebes; and Penny with Kathryn Bard's projected work at Hiw.

For further information about the chapter events, contact Richard Wilkinson, (602) 621-3933.

### Washington

Robert Bianchi gave his talk on the "Alexandria Library: Past and Present" in January before a crowded audience at the Egyptian Cultural Bureau office on Kalorama Road; Betsy Bryan lectured on the "Soleb Temple in Nubia" in February, and Don Ryan on "In the Steps of Belzoni and Carter" in April. Miroslav Verner lectured on "Excavations at Abusir" in May. For further information, contact the president, John Sarr at (301) 656-8520.

### South Texas

Chuck van Siclen, who has been spending much of the year in Egypt in an ARCE Fellowship, returned to talk about his work at Karnak in February; in May, Rita Freed lectured on "Giza: What Riesner Found and What's There Now."

In the last Newsletter, we expressed our thanks to various people for the fine reception that was given on the

occasion of David O'Connor's talk and the visit of the ARCE Executive Committee, but the most important person was left out: Polly Price. Forgive us, Polly: may your light shine long and bright.

### Orange County

Don Ryan spoke on his work in the Valley of the Kings in February; Stanley Burstein presented a lecture on "The Kingdom of Meroe" in March, and Afaf Marsot talked on "The Alexandria Library" in June. For information about the programs, write Niko Theris, 270 Cliff Drive, No. 7, Laguna Beach, CA 92651-4308.

The second issue of "Ostraca," the publication of the Orange County chapter of ARCE was brought out in March (with a May pub date). Darrell Baker, one of the chapter's guiding spirits, is the editor.

In the current issue, there are articles on "Some Observations on the Lack of Dental Care in Ancient Egypt" (by Thomas MacKinnon), "A Brief Discussion on Ancient Egyptian Artists and Their Techniques Used in Wall Scenes of Everyday Life" (by Jonathan Van Lepp), "A Ring Impression from Amarna" (by Darrell Baker), plus short articles, book reviews, clippings, and listings of videotapes. No other chapter produces anything quite like this, and Darrell should be congratulated for his fine effort.

Available at only \$3 from: Darrell Baker, 24 Foxglove Way, Irvine, CA 92715.

### News of Fellows

Susan Slyomovics (Fellow 1984-85) has been named a Mellon Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania for 1991-92 during which time she will be working on a new book. Thereafter she will be joining the Comparative Literature faculty at Brown University. Susan's book, *The Merchant of Art: An Egyptian Hilali Oral Epic Poet in Performance* was recently reviewed in the *Middle East Studies Association Bulletin* (1990). The reviewer concluded: "This engaging study raises issues of interest to the historian, anthropologist, folklorist, linguist, and ethnomusicologist. Slyomovics offers solid guidance in interpreting these issues, but in the end she allows the text to speak for itself."

Diana Craig Patch (Fellow, 1982-83), who just finished the requirements for her doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania, and James Romano (Fellow, 1974-75), Curator at the Department of Egyptian, Classical and Ancient Middle East Art at The Brooklyn Museum, announced the birth of a baby girl, who is named Julia.

We have heard that Patricia Bochi (ARCE/Kress Fellow, 1989-90) has been awarded new Kress fellowship, this one a prestigious two-year fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts at the National Gallery of Art for 1991-93. The awards are determined by a rigorous nationwide competition and personal interview before a panel of specialists.



## ARCE REPORTS

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. <i>Quseir al-Qadim 1978: Preliminary Report</i> . D. S. Whitcomb and J. H. Johnson. 1979. Pp. 352, 57 figures, 89 plates. Paper.   | \$15.50 |
| 2. <i>Mendes I</i> . R. K. Holz, D. Stieglitz, D. P. Hansen, E. Ochsenschlager. 1980. Pp. xxi + 83, 40 plates, indexes. Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-02-3.  | \$45.00 |
| 4. <i>Cities of the Delta, Part 1: Naukratis: Preliminary Report on the 1977-78 and 1980 Seasons</i> . W. Coulson, A. Leonard, Jr. 1981. Pp. xiv + 108, 46 illus., 10 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-080-4.                                      | \$16.00 |
| 5. <i>Cities of the Delta, Part 2: Mendes: Preliminary Report on the 1979 and 1980 Seasons</i> . K. L. Wilson. 1982. Pp. xiii + 43, 35 illus. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-083-9.  | \$14.50 |
| 6. <i>Cities of the Delta, Part 3: Tell el-Maskhuṭa: Preliminary Report on the Wadi Tumilat Project 1978-1979</i> . J. S. Holladay, Jr. 1982. Pp. x + 160, 3 foldouts, 46 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-084-7.                                  | \$22.25 |
| 7. <i>Quseir al-Qadim 1980</i> . D. S. Whitcomb, J. H. Johnson. 1982. Pp. 418. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-112-6.   | \$23.50 |
| 8. <i>Fustāṭ Expedition Final Report. Vol. 1: Catalogue of Filters</i> . George T. Scanlon. 1986. Pp. x + 153, 24 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-13-9.  | \$23.50 |
| 9. <i>Archaeological Investigations at El-Hibeh 1980: Preliminary Report</i> . Robert J. Wenke. 1984. Pp. xii + 142, 12 plates. LC 84-050291. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-154-1.  | \$32.50 |
| 10. <i>The Tomb Chamber of HSW the Elder: The Inscribed Material at Kom el-Hisn, Part 1: Plates. Ancient Naukratis, Volume 3</i> . David P. Silverman. 1989. Pp. ix + 146 (78 photos, 114 line figs., 2 foldouts). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-17-1. | \$29.50 |
| 11. <i>Fustāṭ Expedition Final Report, Volume 2: Fustāṭ-C</i> . Włodysław Kubiak and George T. Scanlon. 1989. Pp. x + 101 (68 photos, 45 line figs., 6 foldouts, color frontispiece). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-21-X.                              | \$32.50 |
| 12. <i>Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986</i> . Peter Lacovara. 1990. Pp. x + 67 (including figures) + 17 plates + 5 plans in pocket. Cloth. ISBN 24-4.   | \$29.50 |

## ARCE CATALOGS

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. <i>The Luxor Museum of Ancient Egyptian Art Catalogue</i> . James F. Romano and others. 1979. Pp. xv + 219, 16 color plates, 169 illus. Cloth. ISBN 0-913696-30-7.   | \$20.00 |
| 2. <i>A Catalogue of the Scientific Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library, Part I: A Critical Handlist of the Scientific Collections</i> . D. A. King. 1981. Pp. xx + 781 (Arabic), xviii + 18 (English). Paper.                             | \$40.00 |
| 3. <i>Catalog of the Islamic Coins, Glass Weights, Dies and Medals in the Egyptian National Library, Cairo</i> . N. D. Nicol, R. el-Nabarawy, J. L. Bacharach. 1982. Pp. xxviii + 314 (English); xv (Arabic); 28 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-114-2. | \$39.50 |
| 4. <i>Mathematical Astronomy in Medieval Yemen: A Biobibliographical Survey</i> . D. A. King. 1983. Pp. xiv + 98, 10 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-098-7.   | \$17.00 |
| 5. <i>A Survey of the Scientific Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library</i> . D. A. King. 1986. Pp. xiv + 332. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-12-0.   | \$49.50 |
| 6. <i>An Historical Bibliography of Egyptian Prehistory</i> . K. R. Weeks. 1985. Pp. xxii + 138. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-11-2.   | \$59.50 |
| 7. <i>Greek Painted Pottery from Naukratis in Egyptian Museums</i> . Marjorie Susan Venit. 1989. Pp. xiv + 300 (85 photos, 391 line drawings, 66 line profiles). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-19-8.   | \$15.00 |
|   | \$49.50 |

## ARCE PUBLICATIONS

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 8. <i>Averroës' Middle Commentary on Aristotle's Prior Analytics</i> . M. M. Kassem. Completed, revised and annotated by C. E. Butterworth, and A. A. Haridi. 1983. Pp. 43 (English) + 382 (Arabic). Paper. ISBN 0-93677-006-6. | \$17.50 |
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